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TWO MILLION PEOPLE NEED IMMEDIATE AID

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief Emphasizes Appeal for Funds for Destitute Refugees

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Authentic first-hand information regarding the destitution in Western Asia has been presented at a conference called by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and held in this city. The conference was attended by some of the American consuls and other United States officials in Turkey, by teachers from American colleges in Turkey, and physicians and missionaries, nearly all of whom have returned to the United States since the beginning of the war, many of them within the last few weeks.

A statement compiled from official telegrams recently received by the committee and from information brought by consuls, teachers and missionaries just from Turkey and Syria, shows that in the region affected there are at present 2,140,000 persons, of whom 400,000 are orphans, actually destitute, and in need of daily food. The estimate does not include refugees in Egypt and Southern Mesopotamia, concerning whom details were not obtainable. The 2,140,000 persons regarding whom information was given, are distributed as follows: Asia Minor, 500,000; Syria (including Palestine), 1,200,000; Caucasus, 320,000; Persia, 90,000. The statement presents the following facts:

The cost of sustaining destitute persons, varies in different areas from \$3 to \$16, averaging throughout the entire field not less than \$5 per person per month. Many of these people are now living on the charity of their Moslem neighbors, whose scanty food supplies are nearly exhausted. The committee is convinced that to prevent widespread starvation during the coming six months of winter, at least \$30,000,000 is needed.

In addition to this, for repatriation and rehabilitation, an additional \$15,000,000 should be planned for, of which \$3,500,000 is needed at once in the Caucasus and Persia.

A memorandum of remittances to the relief committee from Oct. 15, 1916, to Sept. 1, 1917, shows a total of \$4,255,420.60, of which amount \$925,100 has been contributed since July 1, 1917. The distribution of this fund has been as follows: Constantinople, \$1,753,822.91; Baghdad, \$30,000; Tiflis, \$1,087,551.16; Tabriz, \$707,110; Beirut, \$442,768.63; Cairo, Egypt, \$14,374; Jerusalem, \$15,000; Theheran, Persia, \$5000.

Showing actual conditions at present, the following extracts from cables recently received by the committee were included in the statement issued:

Constantinople—Estimate number of deported, destitute Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks, now in Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine at 1,500,000. Demands for help are inexorable. Bread winners generally have perished through massacre, deportation, or in army. Practically all now destitute were self-supporting before war.

Property taken from these people by military or destroyed in deportations, totals millions of dollars. The number of destitute is increased by the deportation of Greeks from the seacoast. Refugees from regions occupied by military are increasing the poverty. Business paralyzed. Animals requisitioned. Schools and churches generally closed. Buildings used by military. Prices of food and other necessities increased several hundredfold, going higher. Needs greater because needy people are more numerous than last year.

Extermination or material diminution of Christian races greatly deplored, as the hope of future upbuilding lies with this progressive element, which is most useful for regenerating the empire. American and Swiss missionaries remain on the field for continuing the work for destitute as in the past. They are now imploring that we continue usual appropriations. Funds in Constantinople are exhausted; cannot respond.

Expense, on moderate basis, for repatriation, rebuilding homes, seed, animals, tools, necessary for self-supporting life, \$8,000,000. Present need is for keeping the people alive. Food, clothing, shelter for 1,000,000 most needy people, \$1,000,000 per month; supporting 35,000 orphans, \$30,000; minimum total needed, monthly, \$150,000. As stated in cable of May 21, can forward all funds received."

"TIFLIS, Russian Caucasus (American Consulate)—Estimates place the number of Armenian and Syrian refugees in Caucasus at 250,000, Eastern Turkey, 100,000. Total slowly increasing by newcomers. Of these, 250,000 are without employment. Large proportion women and children. Minimum estimate necessary for individual, \$3 per month. In order to meet needs of situation, minimum estimate \$500,000 per month. Conditions reported in previous telegrams now more acute. Strongly urge need of support for fatherless children in their homes; 5000 now on our lists, about 15,000 others require immediate help, widows as well as children; thus aided, families are intact, no funds available at present for this de-

CONFIDENCE IN STRONG FRENCH POLICY IN WAR

Chamber Passes Vote Upholding the Government—Nation's Claim on Alsace-Lorraine

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—At the conclusion of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, following on M. Painlevé's declaration, an order of the day moved by Paul Laffont expressing confidence in an energetic government war policy was passed by 378 votes to 1.

M. Lemery, in the debate preceding the vote, urged on the Government the necessity of clearly defining victory and peace. Annexation of the left bank of the Rhine formed no part of the French program but the Alsace-Lorraine claim was a demand for a crying injustice. He thought M. Painlevé should reply to the offensive which had been launched by the enemy from Stockholm and Rome. He also advocated the immediate setting forth of the Allies' interpretation of the law of nations, pointing out the inadvisability of waiting until a conference took place in which the Allies would be brought face to face with Germany and her dependents without having previously arrived at any clear agreement between them.

In his reply to the interpellations, M. Painlevé, referring to the society of nations, declared that France supported the "principles set forth in President Wilson's message." France had proved her moral standing in the world and by her adherence "to the principles set forth by the United States" she was setting a great example.

M. Ribot then made a statement in which he repeated his assertion that France had no secret diplomacy. She was perfectly ready to publish internally agreements. That such publication had not taken place was due to a request from Petrograd that it might be deferred. France did not enter the war with any idea of conquest, but in claiming Alsace-Lorraine they demanded that the wrong which had weighed on Europe for the last 46 years should be wiped out.

No reply had been sent to the Pope's note and in this attitude France was in agreement with Great Britain, Italy and Petrograd. What was there to say to these invitations to conferences? The allied powers had stated their war aims; the other side had kept silence. Therefore, there was nothing to add.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

No news at all of importance is reported in the communiques of the last 24 hours, but that particularly heavy fighting is going on along the whole of the various fronts, is perfectly obvious, and that the Germans have made some, more or less heavy, counter-attacks in a useless endeavor to recover lost ground is also obvious. Beyond this, however, there is no news at all, except of an increasingly severe bombardment of the German trenches by the British batteries.

Germans Driven Back

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Russian troops by daring counter-attacks drove back Austro-German forces east of Lemberg, inflicting heavy losses on them, today's official statement asserted. The fighting was of great violence.

Romanian troops victorious in recent heavy fighting in the Oca region, were forced to relinquish a recently gained section south of Gloghici by German counter-attacks.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The German official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Western War Theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders, on Tuesday, there was an incase in the artillery fire throughout the day between Houthulst Wood and the Lys. The destructive fire of the enemy batteries, which was visibly affected by our strong counterfire, was again directed in the most violent waves on our defense zone, and during the evening and this morning the enemy forces several times opened fire, which was not followed by infantry attacks.

Near Lens and St. Quentin there was lively fighting activity.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Northeast of Soissons, at the Aisne-Marne Canal and west of the Suisnes lowland, both artilleries were at times active, with a great expenditure of munitions.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse, the French, after a short and powerful preparation, advanced to attack on a front of three kilometers west of the Beaumont-Vacheriville road. The storming waves of the enemy troops yielded quickly to our defense fire, were followed by deeply serried reserves, who rushed forward and renewed the attack. This strong thrust also broke down under our fire and hand-to-hand fighting, and our artillery found especially good objectives in the retreating masses. The day again cost the French heavy losses (Continued on page two, column four)

ALASKA SLOW TO ENTER WAR

Yet Some of Her Young Men Traveled a Thousand Miles to Enlist—Draft-Selecting Work Still in Progress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—An act of Congress approved in June last year authorized the organization of the Alaskan militia, but no action was immediately taken. Alaska was the only state from the war and almost the only soldiers ever seen outside the isolated posts of the regular army, were the Canadian contingents coming down from the Yukon Territory on their way to the British Columbia training camps. We could have hardly felt more profoundly at peace until that day last winter when the German Government announced that it intended to go to war, and it dawned upon us that even America might have to go to war to save the world, and even Alaska might have to do its share.

Still there was no military organization. There were no recruiting stations outside the army posts. There was no militia, no national guard. If a young man wanted to enlist, he might be forced to travel a thousand miles to do it, and some young men did even that. Some went back to the States to rejoin their national guard regiments. Some stayed in the North and agitated for the formation of a national guard in Alaska, and, when the War Department, overwhelmed with other work, still made no move to organize a regiment, small groups of enthusiasts here and there formed themselves into a provisional unofficial militia and went ahead with their training under veterans of the Spanish war. Fairbanks in the North had what it called its Alaska Militia and Jutland in the Southeast had its Alaska Military Training Corps.

Still the mass of the people remained apathetic. They thought, as they still think, many of them, that this war was forced on America by the munition makers and the steel trust. Among workingmen there was scarcely any support for the war. Some people bestirred themselves in philanthropic ways and branches of the Red Cross Society were formed and money raised and bandages were rolled.

Today Alaska is probably the only part of America that has no military organization of its own. The War Department announced not long ago that two companies of the federal national guard would be authorized, one to be stationed at Juneau and the other at Fairbanks, but this was never done. An officer of the regular army made a tour and picked up a few recruits, and a naval officer shortly afterward made another tour and picked up quite a large number. At present volunteers are being called for the air service, and some are coming forward, and 20 young men have been chosen out of many applicants for the officers' training camp at Presidio, Cal. The draft arrangements are far behind those of the states. It was not until July 3, that a date was set for registration, and then two months were given for the work. We are still registering here. It is a hard country to register in, because of the great distances to be traversed, and instead of making every man of military age visit the offices of the registrars, the Government is now sending out officers to the isolated places to pick up men on whom a visit to the nearest town works a hardship. By November it is hoped that the work of selecting will be over, and Alaska's first contingent, consisting of 696 men, less those who have previously enlisted, will go for training to the American Lake cantonment near Tacoma, Wash., and Alaska's own regiment will be a reality at last.

There will be the clerks and office men from the towns and the laborers and artisans, as in every other place, but there will be a far larger proportion of men whose home is outdoors, hardy young pioneers who are used to danger and ready to brush aside all difficulties. They will be the distinctive feature of Alaska's contribution. From the coast section will come young loggers and fishermen, and placer miners, hunters and trappers from the interior; and from every section will come prospectors, ideal men for an army.

Alaska has a very large proportion of foreign-born inhabitants. That is an important factor to reckon with. German-born citizens are numerous and are well liked, but it is not they who speak against the war. They either support it or do their sorrowing in private. Far more pro-German than the Germans themselves seem to be the Swedes, who have found here a country very much like their own, and whose extraordinary dislike of Britain as well as old Russia, has made them outspoken enemies of the Entente from the beginning. It is hard to account for some of their feelings, but they are certainly very deep and sincere, and, as the Swedes are as fine and popular a race as any, it can be seen that their influence does not help toward an understanding of the causes or objects of the war. The average Alaskan worker is a pacifist at heart. Let him once be certain that this is a war for peace, peace at any price, and he will willingly pay the price to the full.

U-BOATS SAID TO BE OUT IN SUPREME FORCE

Yet the British Admiralty Report Shows the Fewest Big Ships Sunk Since Campaign Opened

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a high naval authority yesterday that this month represents Germany's supreme effort in her submarine campaign.

In the light of this statement, the usual weekly figures published by the Admiralty last night, relating to British shipping losses through submarines or mines for the week ending Sept. 16, are all the more remarkable. This applies of course more particularly to ships classified as above 1600 tons, the losses of which are the smallest, for any week since Germany's intensified submarine campaign commenced.

The true value of the figures published this week is found in their promise for the future rather than in the actual results demonstrated. Some 29 vessels are recorded to have become victims by this week's statement, which is ample testimony to the intensity of the submarine activity but which only emphasizes the satisfactory nature of the fact that only eight big ships were sunk.

The Admiralty statement follows: "Arrivals, 2655; sailings, 2737; total, 5432."

"British merchant ships over 1600 tons sunk, 8; under 1600 tons, including 9 previously, 20."

"British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 6."

"Fishing vessels sunk, 1."

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 30 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

| Week | Arrivals and Vessels | % Beat off | Departures | Sunk | Attack |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------|--------|
| Feb. 25... | 1,516 | 21 | 4.46 | 12 | |
| March 4... | 1,405 | 23 | 45 | 12 | |
| March 11... | 2,014 | 17 | 43 | 15 | |
| March 18... | 5,082 | 21 | 47 | 10 | |
| March 25... | 4,747 | 25 | 52 | 13 | |
| April 1... | 4,680 | 31 | 66 | 18 | |
| April 8... | 4,773 | 19 | 40 | 14 | |
| April 15... | 4,710 | 28 | 69 | 13 | |
| April 22... | 5,207 | 55 | 1,06 | 27 | |
| April 29... | 5,095 | 51 | 94 | 24 | |
| May 6... | 4,871 | 23 | 47 | 6 | |
| May 13... | 5,120 | 23 | 45 | 34 | |
| May 20... | 5,422 | 27 | 49 | 9 | |
| May 27... | 5,487 | 19 | 34 | 17 | |
| June 3... | 5,835 | 18 | 34 | 17 | |
| June 10... | 5,589 | 31 | 57 | 31 | |
| June 17... | 5,850 | 33 | 54 | 31 | |
| June 24... | 5,989 | 28 | 48 | 12 | |
| July 1... | 5,591 | 20 | 38 | 16 | |
| July 8... | 5,696 | 18 | 31 | 22 | |
| July 15... | 5,748 | 18 | 41 | 22 | |
| July 22... | 5,582 | 24 | 43 | 15 | |
| July 29... | 5,523 | 21 | 38 | 9 | |
| Aug. 5... | 5,469 | 23 | 42 | 13 | |
| Aug. 12... | 5,612 | 16 | 29 | 12 | |
| Aug. 19... | 5,692 | 18 | 32 | 12 | |
| Aug. 26... | 5,309 | 23 | 43 | 6 | |
| Sept. 2... | 4,816 | 23 | 47 | 6 | |
| Sept. 16... | 5,432 | 23 | 51 | 6 | |

Italian Losses Slight

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The admiralty announcement concerning losses of Italian shipping through mine or submarine for the week ending Sept. 16 gives the following particulars: Vessels arriving at Italian ports, of all nationalities, 493, with a gross tonnage of 403,585; departure, 497 vessels, with a tonnage of 394,195. This excludes fishing and small coasting vessels. Italian losses were one steamer under 1500 tons and one small sailing vessel.

Norway Loses Two Vessels

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday)

German submarines have sunk the Norwegian steamship Facto, of 2372 tons gross, and Thomas Krag, of 369 tons gross, it is announced by the Norwegian Foreign Office. Two men from each vessel were lost.

GENERAL PAPOULOS ARRESTED

tionable, and maintains it was the correct thing to reward Mr. Cronholm for the trouble he took. Obviously, it adds, he merely transmitted harmless diplomatic reports to Berlin, while the proposal to keep the decoration conferred on him secret was designed to prevent Entente calumnies.

Messages Were Understood

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No messages were ever transmitted for Germany either to or from Berlin through the State Department without a knowledge of their contents, according to a statement authorized by the department.

Many dispatches were forwarded for Count von Bernstorff, particularly when the American Government was affording the Ambassador every help to facilitate his negotiations over submarine warfare, but their language was known and understood before they were put upon the cables.

LONDON PRESS ON A GERMAN PEACE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—As is natural with reports of peace proposals carefully circulated by Germany, the London press is practically unanimous in repeating the often-made statement that it is essential to continue the war until the German military power has been broken.

The Daily Telegraph declares editorially that to stop the war one day too soon "would be to draw France into the most degrading slavery, a material and moral abasement from which she would never rise again.

That in few lines is the case for France against Germany. That is the cause for which all nations in the world alliance have to press for a decision. That is the case for war.

The Times says that "it is more than probable that Germany will be quite willing to barter the successes in the west against further prospects of expansion in the east and south, which the weakness of Russia, if it is prolonged, would make possible to her. A bargain of that kind would still leave her a standing menace to the world." The Morning Post declares that "we now know that the German military power can be broken. We know it because it has been in a process of defeat since July of last year. What we do not know is when the task will be accomplished, but the date depends upon our own exertions."

The Daily Telegraph declares that "The game must be played out, for whatever the cost in treasure and blood, it will be cheaper than a patched-up peace, leaving Germany free to strike again." The Daily News thinks "there is little doubt that the word restoration is on the tip of the Kaiser's tongue and is the domination of the Pan-Germans in the enemy's polity is fast disappearing.

"Nothing would do more to hasten that disappearance and to strengthen the safer elements in German life than the announcement that the Allies would apply the economic screw if reasonable counsels do not prevail."

The Daily Graphic asserts that "we may be near or far from the goal, but the goal is the surrender of Germany."

LORD DERBY VISITS ITALIAN FRONT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Derby, accompanied by a military mission, has been visiting the Italian front. The mission had an audience with the King of Italy and was entertained at dinner. Lord Derby also was received by the King and General Cadorna. During the inspection of the Italian front, Lord Derby greeted British gunners, and gained an impression of the difficulties encountered in the fight on the Carso, middle Isonzo and Cadore Mountains. Having traversed hundreds of miles of roads built by Italian soldiers, the mission ended its visit at Venice.

Lord Derby telegraphed to General Cadorna his admiration for his work and that of his soldiers, expressing also a desire to relate what he had seen to the British War Cabinet.

GERMAN GENERAL'S STRIKING PAMPHLET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—General Freytag-Loringhoven of the German general staff, who recently made surprising admissions concerning the Battle of the Marne, has now published a striking pamphlet entitled "Results of the World War," in which he says:

"The general political and economic situation of the world works only in favor of Germany's enemies, and her allies will be defrauded of the results of their victories."

He also remarks that trench warfare was a great mistake and that aggressive attacks alone brought success, but adds that the German offensive was not strong enough to overthrow the enemy.

The Muenchener Post expresses hope these observations will teach Pan-Germans to estimate limitations of Germany's military power correctly, and adds Germany's world economic situation must be completely changed by reformed foreign policy on democratic lines and, consequently, she does not require strong peace against east and west that would bring her into opposition to all great powers, but farsighted lasting peace by agreement.

ENEMY CONSULS LEAVE CHINA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SHANGHAI, China (Thursday)—Enemy consuls are now leaving China, the Austrian Minister, von Rosthorn, together with the Austrian and German consuls and staffs having started for San Francisco.

PRESS DIVIDED OVER BELGIUM

Continuance of Debate by German Editors Indicates That Government Has Some Definite Object in Permitting It

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The discussion of the Belgian question still continues in Germany with a freedom that indicates that the Government must have some definite object in permitting it. The latest comments of leading Center and Socialist organs illustrate the character and contradictory nature of the debate.

The Koehnische Volkszeitung argues that Belgium cannot possibly remain genuinely neutral after the war, for in any future war she would be the marching-off ground for either Germany or her enemies. In the latter event the enemy's air squadron would invade the Rhine-Westphalian industrial district and cut Germany's vital artery on the very first day, hence, with this in view, no German Government can declare it has no interest in Belgium.

The Center organ goes on to observe that Belgium might, as an independent state, lease to Germany districts she needs as naval points of attack, and says Germany must also have adequate guarantees that the Belgian fortresses, railways and army cannot be used against her. The freedom of the seas, it adds, also includes freedom of narrow seas, and Belgium is the door through which Germany can enforce freedom of the seas in the future.

Meanwhile the Vorwärts says that the question is simply one of annexation or nonannexation, for there can be no guarantees short of Belgium remaining militarily in Germany's hands. It goes on to argue that even though the Germans reply to the paper note may say nothing concerning Belgium, the fact that it accords with the Lanarkshire steel mills and engaged in conversation with several of the workmen. Everywhere the King was afforded overwhelming evidence of the tremendous earnestness with which Great Britain's war workers are waging the war behind the lines.

GEN. SOUKHOMLINOFF IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Witnesses in the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, the former Russian Minister of War, who is facing a charge of high treason, having concluded their evidence, the general was invited on Wednesday to give any explanations he might wish to make.

The former minister endeavored to prove the necessity of dismantling Russian fortresses, for which he had given orders. He declared that owing to the conditions of modern warfare the fortresses long had lost all their strategic importance and would only have been traps for the retreating troops.

"At the time of the Russo-Turkish campaign," he said, "I gained the conviction that provisional defensive works constructed while hostilities were in progress were of far greater practical utility."

General Soukhomlinoff concluded by saying that he never concerned himself with politics, but worked exclusively for the welfare of the fatherland.

TRIAL OF DYNAMITER FIXED IN MONTREAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. (Thursday)—Charles Edward Girard, alias Henri Monette, was held on Wednesday by Judge Lanctot for preliminary trial next Wednesday, on charges of having stolen dynamite, of having attempted murder of Conrad Therrien, a chauffeur, and of having attempted to murder Lord Atholstan and his family.

Girard was identified by Therrien as one of the two men who engaged him to drive them to Rosemont, and who attacked him on the way.

Because of the absence of Ernest Pelissier, K. C., Government counsel, the cases of Lalumière, Cyr, Wisniewski, Goyer, Tremblay, Arsenault, Bolduc, Chagnon, Blackwell and Paquette were postponed until today.

Judge Saint Syl announced that Tremblay's declaration should remain a part of the record in the case.

POSITION OF FRENCH DEPUTY M. TURMEL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The position of the French deputy, M. Turmel, accused of dealings with the enemy, has not been improved by information received in Paris from Switzerland to the effect that the directors of the bank from which M. Turmel declared he had received bank notes found in his locker at the Palais Bourbon deny ever having made such mysterious payments or ever having had any relations with M. Turmel. A parliamentary committee is dealing with the affair.

AMERICAN OFFICERS HONORED

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Thursday)

Campbell King, both American Army

Brig.-Gen. George Duncan and Maj.

officers, were awarded the French war

cross today for courage shown under

extremely heavy fire in the recent

Verdun offensive. The Americans were

observed with the French Army.

On the Bainsizza Plateau local en-

items, clothing, baths, mat huts. Government relies upon our cooperation. Industrial work prospering, 1000 employed.

TROWBRIDGE."

The following extracts are from a letter just received from the Erivan branch of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief at Erivan:

"There are many more whom we cannot help, than the number helped by us. They come pleading for work until illustrations seem out of place. It is one constant stream of ragged, forlorn women with drawn faces, begging with tears, and even demanding work.

"It is impossible for the people to return to their old homes; conditions are too uncertain. Local farmers and merchants feel the stress of the times too much to employ help, so the refugees are dependent almost wholly on charity. It is pitiful to see people once well-to-do now begging. When opportunity presents itself most of them swallow their pride and gladly become servants."

HARRISON A. MAYNARD."

Missionaries arriving in New York from Beirut, Syria, confirm all previous reports. There are at least 50,000 orphans in Lebanon alone. American committee earnestly solicits cooperation in relieving this winter the greatest suffering ever known in Bible lands.

KING GEORGE'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

King George's visit through the munition and shipbuilding plants of Scotland continues to be marked by great enthusiasm wherever the royal visitor appeared. Tuesday and yesterday were busy days, including the investiture ceremony at Ibrox Park, on the outskirts of Glasgow, where a crowd of 80,000 witnessed the scene. At this point, the King had a magnificent reception by the whole crowd and the decorating of Lord Strathclyde with the Grand Cross of the British Empire was another occasion for loud applause, but the enthusiasm exceeded all bounds when Lizzie Robinson, a munition worker, received the medal of the Order of the British Empire.

Yesterday, His Majesty inspected the Lanarkshire steel mills and engaged in conversation with several of the workmen. Everywhere the King was afforded overwhelming evidence of the tremendous earnestness with which Great Britain's war workers are waging the war behind the lines.

The official report last evening from general headquarters reads:

The artillery battle in Flanders continues. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

This morning's communiqué states

we attacked at 5:40 this morning,

on a wide front, east of Ypres.

Satisfactory progress is reported and our troops have already captured some valuable positions."

The official report made public on Wednesday follows:

The successful raid against the German positions in Inverness copse,

reported in Tuesday night's communiqué, was made by troops of the York and Lancaster regiments.

There was nothing of special interest to report.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Our aeroplanes on Tuesday continued to observe for our artillery in spite of the most unfavorable weather conditions. One hostile machine was driven down out of control; two of ours are missing.

There is nothing to report except great artillery activity, which continues on both sides in the Ypres sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

There was marked activity by the artillery on both sides in the sector west of Froidmont Farm and toward Froidmont.

An enemy surprise attack on our trenches northwest of Sancy was checked.

East of Craonne our fire broke down a German attack which was being prepared south of Juvincourt.

Northwest of Rethim, in the region of Godat, our detachments penetrated into the German trenches, destroyed material and took prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery combat continued to be waged violently upon the Beaumont-Bezonvoux front; owing to the energetic action of our batteries, the enemy troops were not able to launch a single attack.

In the Woerre and in Lorraine our raids into the enemy line northwest of Limy and in the direction of Bioncourt netted us prisoners.

In upper Alsace there were encounters between patrols near Ammerville.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

The Germans on Wednesday morning attacked a salient of our lines west of the Froidmont Farm. After a short but violent engagement we ejected the enemy forces from a trench of the salient in which they had gained a foothold.

On our side we carried out a surprise attack in the region of Four de Paris and inflicted losses on the enemy troops, bringing back material.

The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front, but lively and sustained in Champagne in the regions of Souain and Toton.

F. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, Consul."

TABRIZ, Persia (American Consulate)—Relief committee requests

American committees in addition to

June estimate cable \$500,000, needed

for new relief; 30,000 destitute Kurdish

refugees returned Soujulak, 75 per

cent widows, orphans. Azerbijan

crosses failure, famine threatens, prices

rising. PADDICK, Consul."

BAGHDAD, Mesopotamia (American Consulate)—Can relief be continued? Need great.

HEIZER, Consul."

ERIVAN—Necessary for winter

plans to know approximately what

funds our committee can rely on.

URGENT."

RAYNOLDS, YARROW, GRACEY,

and MAYNARD."

TIFLIS, Russia (American Consul)

Immense need calls for greater

extension on lines of relief already

established. Committee unanimously

feels that the number of orphan chil-

dren now taken care of should be

enormously increased. Pending win-

ter, clothing problem involves in-

creased expenditures for factories pro-

ducing now about 10,000 yards of

material monthly. This output should

be doubled. There is immediate need

for \$150,000 a month, with additional

efficient men workers. Technical

training would be of great value, to

take charge of industrial matters. Can-

M. CLEMENCEAU AND STOCKHOLM

French Writer Deals With the Attitude of the Socialist Member of the Recent Ribot Cabinet Toward the Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—M. Clemenceau is at Vichy, but this does not prevent him writing his daily editorial, and the Stockholm conference, or rather the attitude of the Socialist member of the recent Ribot Cabinet toward that conference, has furnished him with a good subject on which to loose his caustic pen.

"M. Albert Thomas, whose qualities I appreciate, will not object if I express my regret at seeing him once more miss the opportunity of saying either 'Yes' or 'No.' It is the Stockholm affair, the subject of everybody's thoughts, to which I am referring. M. Albert Thomas came back to us from Russia holding a provisionally favorable opinion on the subject of a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine. He expressed this opinion, but with a certain amount of reserve—for a reserved frankness characterizes him, still he sided with the view of the Soviet, which apparently is not so partial to the Finnish plebiscite as to that of Alsace-Lorraine. I have been informed that M. Branting's opinion on this subject greatly impressed him. The leader of the Swedish Socialists is a man inspired with the highest sentiments. I have the greatest opinion of him. But, however devoted I may be to the idea of 'reconciling' France to Germany, I will ask his permission for pronouncing, in my quality of Frenchman, on a French question from the French point of view. I quite recognize that it may be necessary to consider a situation from an objective standpoint. Yet when incontestable justice and national dignity—without which there can be no patriotism—are in full agreement on all points, then neither Branting nor Thomas can cause me to change one iota. That is what I pointed out to our good traveling minister who brought back from his circumnavigations, in the guise of a Germano-Russian-Swedish curiosity, that Chinese puzzle—plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine."

"M. Albert Thomas is a minister in M. Ribot's Cabinet; it is this which makes the case interesting. Asked to explain himself, M. Thomas gave us a superfluity of words, but no explanation. He quotes at great length all the admirable things he had said against the Alsace-Lorraine plebiscite and emphasized, more cleverly than Mr. Henderson, the advantage, when one has right on one's side, of not enforcing it. All that with a view to ingratiating the Soviet which of all the tin gods I have ever come across is assuredly the most trumpery. Owing to pressure put on him, M. Ribot had to attend a meeting of the Senatorial Commission on Foreign Affairs in order to give a categorical explanation as to the attitude of the Government. His statement was such as absolutely to obviate all possibility of equivocation. He considers a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine as totally contrary to justice and possessed of this additional peculiarity that it is absolutely inapplicable. A single point was left on which light was required: What was the opinion of M. Albert Thomas? M. Albert Thomas is in full agreement with us, on this point: such was M. le Président du Conseil's reply, which would have satisfied the most exacting. As president of the commission, it was my pleasant duty to formulate this conclusion, and we separated all smiles. Alas, how evanescent was that day of sunshine!"

"M. Albert Thomas himself had shut himself up behind a wall of silence. I could have made him speak easily enough, if I had been so minded. But if I may appear severe upon M. Ribot when circumstances demand it, I support him to the very best of my ability when his natural frankness and the gyrations of his character happen to have produced a temporary activity in the right direction. If he had been put to it M. Albert Thomas would not have found some way out of a tight corner. It was preferable to have made him say, through M. Ribot, the very opposite of what he himself had formally expressed. For the adequate direction of our war diplomacy nothing more was necessary. I was silent. He was silent. And everybody was almost satisfied. Let no unfavorable conclusion as regards M. Albert Thomas be drawn from this incident. He is one of the leaders of the Socialist Party—and therefore often obliged to follow those whom it is his apparent duty to direct. He also is a member of the government, that is to say obliged, as far as possible, to be above all party considerations. I will not consider today how he has acquitted himself in this double and very often contradictory task. It would lead me to formulate criticisms of which he is aware, and to which he is in the habit of replying by an enigmatic smile. Whether he satisfies, or does not satisfy the Socialist Party, is not my affair, while it is my affair to see that he gives an average amount of satisfaction to the exigencies of government. He, on his side, has to face the two aspects of the question at one and the same time; and, what is more, provide solutions as best he can and in his own way. Hence our divergence of views. His party supports a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine, and even the Stockholm Conference, as has been clearly shown without even referring to the grave wrong which, apparently, we should be inflicting on the 'Society of Nations'; our present day Messiah, should we be so bold as to demand from Germany reparation for damages resulting from

her high 'culture' expressed in savagery on our territories.

"On this Stockholm affair, as on that of Alsace-Lorraine, we, common run of people, are apparently too inclined to think that a leader of the people ought to be able to reply by a plain yes or no. This appears to be far too simple, since here again as on other occasions, M. Albert Thomas' whole effort has been to answer 'yes' and 'no' simultaneously. What did I read in an official note issued by the Socialist Party? That M. Albert Thomas, speaking to his constituents at Sceaux, had roused applause by recounting all the arguments which have been put forward for and against the international conference. I had at first felt full of hope because an enumeration without a conclusion is, properly speaking, something like a cart without a horse, quite useless for carrying the harvest. I fully recognize that M. Albert Thomas has gone through every exercise common to the harvester, with the exception of the provision of traction and direction for his cart, filled to overflowing with promises. 'And that makes a very great difference to the man at the end of the field waiting for a loaf of bread.' He has copiously commented on the motion of the Socialist Party, insisting 'on the conditions which he has always personally demanded.' Then there have been attractive formulas regarding the Stockholm peace which William II permitting, is not to be a peace of conciliation and of compromise. 'Responsibility for the war, justice . . . right . . . that is the treasure which Scandinavia holds in reserve for us. All that is all very well. But the least grain of corn—a yes or a no, for example, would suit us infinitely better. Whatever are one's intentions one should have the courage to state them. Both with regard to the Alsace-Lorraine plebiscite, and the Stockholm conference, while the Socialists go their own way, M. Albert Thomas is busily gyrating midway between M. Renaud and M. Ribot. He is doing what is known as walking round and round the pot. It is very meritorious, of course, but the time will come when he will have to lift the lid and see what is being cooked. The Béarnais wanted us to have a fat sow in our stews, and as much glory accrued to him from that as if he had really provided us with the bird. If M. Albert Thomas' cordon resembled the receptacle of Eolus I could understand so many contradictions and circumlocutions. But having stirred the bubbling pot in which the stew should be it is time for him to grip the titbit with his fork and show us what is his contribution to the Spartan meal which it is the intention of M. Violette to provide for us.

"I will not press the argument. Difficulties do not arise from the fact that they are brought to the light of day. Events make them very apparent to those who may believe that, in order to conquer them, it is sufficient to ignore them.

"From the House of Commons the news reaches us that the governments of Great Britain, France, the United States, and even Italy, have decided to refuse passports to the delegates who are showing rather too much zeal—from perfectly sound motives, let it be understood—to enter into relations with the firm William, Scheidemann & Co. It could not be otherwise. Discussion on the question of the responsibility for the war is useless. Just as if they did not know as much on that score as we do. The problem of responsibilities has not given over our territory for three years to fire and sword. What is at stake is dominant power. Germany has willed that it should be so. We claim to put power at the service of justice, and the Kaiser and his people claim to put it at the service of their exploitation of the human race. No Swedish or French conversations can alter that fact. William has given over to the guns the power to speak, and with the guns it must remain."

JUGO-SLAV MESSAGE OF LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORFU—The Jugo-Slav officers who served in the Austrian Army, and who surrendered to the Italians on the Isonzo front, have sent the following telegram to M. Ristitch, the Serbian Minister in Rome: "The undersigned officers of Jugo-Slav nationality, late of the Austro-Hungarian Army, who, in order to escape from the Austrian tyranny, have surrendered to free and allied Italy, beg Your Excellency to transmit, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty King Peter I, the expression of their most sincere devotion, admiration and fealty to the supreme chief and wise sovereign, who, conscious of the heroic tradition of the Karageorgievitchs, knew well how to lead the nation towards a better future. Serbia, which is so great, in the grateful hearts of the Jugo-Slavs was never annihilated, and the admiration of the whole wide world was never so great for her and her dynasty. In offering our warmest wishes, we are ready to sacrifice our lives in order to contribute to the rapid restoration and liberation of our beloved country. May God Almighty protect Peter I, the King of the Jugo-Slavs, and the dynasty of Karageorgievitchs." The telegram bears the signature of 24 officers.

LOSS OF AFRICAN MAI
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Postmaster-General announces that letter mails for Dahomey and the Ivory Coast, and letter and parcel mails for the Cameroons, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Togoland and Sierra Leone containing letters, etc., which reached the port of departure from Aug. 1 to Aug. 11, inclusive, and parcels which reached the same port from July 31 to Aug. 10, inclusive, have been lost through enemy action. Mails for the United Kingdom from Nigeria, the Gold Coast Colony and Sierra Leone, which left Lagos on July 11, Accra on July 13, Secondeon on July 14 and Sierra Leone on July 18 have also been lost.

INDIA AND HOME RULE QUESTION

Subject Continues Center of Interest in Indian Circles—European Opinion Stirred by Mesopotamia Controversy

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Two subjects are agitating public opinion in India at the present time. One is the home rule movement, the main interest of which at the moment centers in the internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues; and the other is the Mesopotamia controversy, which has taken on a fresh lease of life as the result of the publication of the report of the Mesopotamia Commission and the subsequent debates in Parliament.

It is interesting to note that, between these two topics, Indian opinion concerns itself almost exclusively with the home rule question, while European opinion has been stirred up by the Mesopotamia muddle to the exclusion of practically every other subject. Nationalist India has unquestionably been very much roused, not so much by the sequestration of Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia, as by the intimation thus conveyed that the imperial and provincial governments in India are hostile to the home rule program. The Nationalists point out also that the governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab have recently made speeches intimating that, in their view, India will not be ready for any great extension of self-governing powers for many years to come. Now the Home Rule Party, which may be taken to represent the extreme section of the Indian National Congress, demands that measures which will go far to place India on a political level with the other dominions, shall be introduced as soon as the war is over. Failing such measures, they more than hint that India will be the scene of an unrest far more serious than anything of the kind that has ever been known before.

These views are probably held by the majority of educated Indians, who, of course, form a mere drop in the bucket of India's millions. The internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues has come upon this state of mind with a shock which is all the greater because hitherto it has been tacitly assumed that Mrs. Besant was, in virtue of her nationality, immune from arrest. The discovery that, even an Englishman or an Englishwoman is liable to disciplinary visitation at the discretion of a provincial governor has served to impress Indian opinion still further with the conviction that the ruling powers are as far as the Government is concerned and is scandalized by the tendency which it discovers in the Government and its apologists to sacrifice the public interest to its own ease and comfort. In short, a fresh campaign against the "Simla exodus" has been started and it remains to be seen whether it will share the fate of the two preceding campaigns, 20 and 30 years ago, respectively.

BULGARIA AND THE CENTRAL POWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The German and Austro-Hungarian press has given prominence to a statement made to a group of journalists, recently, by M. Radostlavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, on the subject of Bulgaria's relations with her allies as to the matter of war aims.

Our national unity, said M. Radostlavoff, is guaranteed by treaties which our allies protect as sacred and inviolable. The machinations of irresponsible people will in no wise avail to impair our work. The peace formula concerning annexations in no way prejudices Bulgaria's right to possess the liberated territories. Our allies have given us formal guarantees to that effect, since we are by no means waging war to achieve an imperialist expansion, but to realize national unity. Accordingly Bulgaria will unite the territories, hitherto severed from her national patrimony, and the injustice done by the Treaty of Bucharest will thus be suitably repaired. The economic situation of the country is good, and our relations with our allies are excellent. Bulgaria affords them support, just as they afford their theirs. Standing firm and united among themselves, the members of the league of the Central Powers are always ready to conclude an honorable peace.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna pronounced this speech to be of especial importance. Dr. Radostlavoff, it remarked, has said that Bulgaria's national unity is guaranteed by treaties which our allies protect as sacred and inviolable, and that the peace formula concerning annexations involves no prejudice to Bulgarian rights, the allies having given the government in Sofia formal assurances on the subject. It is evident from the Premier's speech that complete unity prevails among the states belonging to the Central Powers. It is notorious that latterly efforts have not been lacking in England to lure Bulgaria to the side of the Entente. Noel Buxton, the member of Parliament, who has for years carried on so active a propaganda in favor of Serbia, and who certainly is not among the friends of Bulgaria, published an article in an English magazine some weeks ago in which he earnestly recommended the Government to promise Bulgaria everything with a view to detaching her from the Central Powers. The right answer is contained in the speech of the Premier, Dr. Radostlavoff. We are waging the war together, and shall remain until the conclusion of peace and beyond it. The Bulgarian Premier's declarations show that the government in Sofia is completely satisfied with the agreements concluded with its allies. The Central Powers are a bloc from which nothing can be split off, and the Entente will have to reckon with the fact.

WOMAN EDITOR SUPERSEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Socialist Party executive has recently deprived Klara Zetkin of the editorship of the Gleichheit, the organ of the Women's Socialist International, a position that she has held for 27 years, because she has carried on the paper in accordance with the views of the Minority Socialists. She is at present collaborating in the women's supplement to the Leipziger Volkszeitung, and has received a great number of letters expressing sympathy with and support of her attitude.

made in this correspondence to this aspect of Indian administration, viz., the practice, which has now prevailed among practically all Indian governments for half a century, of carting themselves, their servants, their army of clerks, their mountains of baggage and their archives up to some hill station at the beginning of the hot weather and back to the plains at the beginning of the cold weather. The Government of India thus traveled 1500 miles twice a year, at a cost reckoned some years ago, of three lakhs of rupees per annum.

When the expenses of moving all the provincial governments into the bargain is considered it will be seen that the aggregate yearly cost to the taxpayer is a serious matter. But this is not the only, or even the chief objection to the system. It is asserted that the Government of India, to take the most important administration, grows completely out of touch with the country during its eight months of seclusion on the hilltops, and looking back over the past half century it certainly seems as though most of the bad mistakes made by the Government have been made while it was summering at Simla, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." The Calcutta press, of course, maintains that this policy of isolation has been accentuated by the move to Delhi, and it sees in the Mesopotamia muddle proof positive that this view is correct. Here naturally the English press in the other centers disagrees with the Calcutta papers. It condemns the government of Lord Hardinge, but it is by no means eager to see the Government of India returning to Calcutta and making that city once more its cold weather capital. It is interesting to note that on this question Indian opinion is largely, if not entirely apathetic. It does not seem to strike the oriental as anomalous that the ruling power should endeavor to make itself comfortable during the hot weather months. The English press in India, however, professes to cherish a high ideal of duty so far as the Government is concerned and is scandalized by the tendency which it discovers in the Government and its apologists to sacrifice the public interest to its own ease and comfort. In short, a fresh campaign against the "Simla exodus" has been started and it remains to be seen whether it will share the fate of the two preceding campaigns, 20 and 30 years ago, respectively.

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SOFIA MAKES A MOVE FOR PEACE

Bulgarian Emissaries Reported in Switzerland Endeavoring to Treat With English Residents—King Ferdinand's Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—M. Venizelos recently describes Switzerland as an important point for Balkan diplomacy. The Italian press generally speaks of it as a nest of spies. The Messaggero says that Switzerland is full of Bulgarian emissaries and that they are specially chosen for their knowledge of the different peoples with whom they are endeavoring to treat. Bulgaria, it states, is intriguing for a separate peace. A former Bulgarian Consul at Birmingham has been selected to deal with the British residents and to try and induce them to believe that the Bulgarians are not really at war with England, but only with Serbia. The Socialist leader, Sakarov, has been sent to deal with his allied and neutral comrades, and three native professors are to introduce themselves into professorial circles for the same object. The Minister at Berne and the Consul at Geneva are important foreign office officials who have studied in Switzerland.

King Ferdinand, the alien ruler of the sturdy descendants of the ancient Bulgars, may find himself the victim of his own ambition. Should the great war result in the defeat of the Central Powers it would spell his ultimate downfall, for at the beginning he was not popular with the people. The army had been badly crippled by the first and second Balkan wars and the general factory law for women can be made to cover the case. For this reason, and because an increasing number of women are taking positions running elevators, an appeal has been made to the Board of Health to handle the situation, if any way can be found to bring it within the board's jurisdiction.

The employment clearing house of the committee hopes that there soon

will be legislation at Albany on this subject. Meantime the only thing the clearing house can do is to reject calls from employers who refuse to comply with the following conditions for elevator operators: That preference be given to women of 25 or over; that no women be placed until thoroughly trained (the Central Branch Y. W. C. A. will train a limited number free of charge); that no woman be placed as night operator; that no woman be placed where she must work longer than nine hours a day, or more than six days a week, and that a woman operator shall receive the same wages as the man whom she replaces, usually \$20 to \$35 per month.

Cases of girls who are being exploited by their employers are being investigated by the Bureau of Information of the Federation of Non-Commercial Employment Agencies, cooperating with the Mayor's Committee of Women.

"It is our desire to make employment safe for every woman and juvenile in this city, especially during war time," said Mrs. P. J. O'Connell, superintendent of the Bureau of Information. "In the 11 months we have been at work we have received 5755 inquiries, have made 4987 visits, and investigated 4571 establishments.

"Both tenants and landlords have

found the work of girls universally satisfactory, and the employers are willing to pay them as much as the men whose places they are filling; so we feel that under the proper conditions there is no reason why young women should not be used in such positions.

"I believe that the girls should be unionized. Unionizing, however, cannot be forced, any more than religion can be forced. It must come of itself."

Among the positions to which girls would have been sent but for the Bureau's investigation recently, are jobs offered to girls without working papers to work after school beyond legal hours, and jobs for girls to pack herrings in a subcellar, where they had to stand in water all day.

"And yet," says Mrs. O'Connell, "it is difficult to convince people that it is worth while for employment agencies to spend time and money for investigation of positions to which they are to send young girls."

STRIKES LAID TO PROFITEERING

Secretary Wilson Condemns the Unpatriotic Course of American Business Men—Coal Prices Cited as an Example

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Direct responsibility for strikes and the spirit of unrest in the ranks of labor since the war began was placed on the shoulders of unpatriotic profiteers of American business men by Secretary of Labor Wilson today, addressing the war convention of American business with the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"I have told labor," said Secretary Wilson, "that this is not the time for them to insist on recognition of their union nor to force changes of standards they could not change in peace time, that this program endangers the future liberty of our people. I now tell you American business men that this is not the time to stand upon your prejudices nor to insist upon profiteering, as many of your members have been doing. If you couldn't collect abnormal profits in normal times, you shouldn't take advantage of the necessities of your country in this time of crisis."

"Labor has been restless," he said, "because word has gone forth that the iron and steel manufacturers are making 200 to 400 per cent profits and that shipping, mining and men of other great industries are making enormous profits. This feeling has been justified," the Secretary continued. "My investigation of the coal industry in the eastern states proved it in one of many instances, because we found producers were extorting a five and six-dollar margin on coal."

"You should welcome price fixing on your products because it means a logical standard of pay for labor. Let labor and yourselves find a ground that is acceptable, if not satisfactory, to insure the greatest amount of production at the least cost in cash and labor."

The war is an economic struggle and ocean commerce will win it, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation told the National Chamber of Commerce and convention delegates today. The economic struggle began, he said, when von Kluck was repulsed at the gates of Paris and Germany's plans for a crushing blow were disrupted. The Allies, he pointed out, have far more resources than the Central Powers, but the latter's organization and coordination of all material forces is prolonging the war.

Mr. Farrell emphasized that ships must be had if the war is to be won. "An American army abroad grows in numbers," he said, "the demand for tonnage for its maintenance must constantly increase, because these men must be supplied from the home base and cannot depend upon supplies to be drawn from abroad. To meet this situation the United States, through the Shipping Board, has undertaken a colossal program of ship construction. Here is a new enormous and imperative demand for steel that must be met. Production must be stimulated, as millions of tons will be required for military necessities and the naval and emergency fleet program."

New shipyards must be built and thousands of men selected and trained for the new service as officers and crews of the ships that are forthcoming. The United States is, as may be seen, definitely launched upon a vast enterprise of shipbuilding on a scale which calls for the cooperation and support of every department of American industry and of every productive interest in the country. These ships may well be the very means by which the war may be won for us and for our allies."

Mr. Farrell declared that the Government had not yet succeeded in perfecting a unified control of tonnage, and that therefore many ships might be wasted through a lack of centralized power. He said similar conditions existed in Great Britain at the start of the war, resulting in disorganization and loss of efficiency. The United States Shipping Board, he said, had not sufficient powers absolutely to control all tonnage. He praised the British ministry of shipping, with supreme power over all ocean carriers.

In order to win the war, he declared, America must maintain trade with neutrals, particularly non-European neutrals. Many things essential to the national life, such as Argentine wool, Brazilian manganese ore and Ecuador cocoa, are dependent on this neutral trade. The United States must, too, Mr. Farrell urged, continue to supply the needs of the Central and South American republics so their confidence in this nation may not be shaken.

Not all the wholesale and retail merchants of America are cooperating with the Government's war program. Henry S. Dennison of the War Economy Board of the Council of National Defense told a group meeting, Plans to bring these "industrial slackers" into line and to effect further war economies among retailers to the public are being outlined and probably will be included in the Chamber's final program to be adopted today.

Among the more radical proposals affecting the buying public, particularly the women, were these: Give buyer who carries purchases home a lower price than the woman who has them delivered. Give the buyer who pays cash a lower price than the one who has the goods charged. To eliminate the practice of the woman who buys a spool of thread, has it charged and delivered miles away, and does something of this sort several times a day, charge 10 cents or more for all deliveries up to \$1 and provide a free delivery or a day for supplies aggregating more than \$1.

A national campaign of public edu-

cation on these and other war economy problems, was announced by Bently P. Neff of the National Mercantile Dealers Association, will be started through local commercial clubs all over the country by the United States Chamber of Commerce. This campaign will be backed, he said, by the World's Salesmanship Congress, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the United States Travelers and many colleges and universities.

E. T. Meredith of Des Moines proposed a sticker for each retail package carried home, signed by the nation's War Economy Board, and testifying that the carrier is performing a patriotic saving service.

Alba A. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, bitterly attacked the Sherman Anti-trust Law as interfering with the work of business men in aiding the Government in winning the war. "It has been demonstrated," he said, "that the Sherman act will not stand the strain of war."

Daniel Warren, vice-president of the American Trading Company, discussed Pan-American trade, explaining the vast increase in this business during the war and the bright prospects ahead. He urged that the Interstate Commerce Board, under the Export Restriction Law, be empowered to speed up on releasing cargoes and proposed standardizing of all American staples to insure uniformity.

William L. Wright, Brockton, Mass., proposed that all retail deliveries be eliminated.

Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, speaking yesterday on the world food situation, declared that the side best able to organize its resources for food production and conservation would come out victorious in the war.

"The food situation of America and the Allies is such," said Mr. Hoover, "that the neutral countries of Northern Europe cannot hope to get food from the United States unless they expect to furnish equivalent in other directions to the common pool against Germany."

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Commission in this country, told of his work as purchasing agent for Great Britain and how he is spending between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a week. He also described some fundamental changes in industry that the war has caused in Great Britain and said that some of these changes would take place also in the United States.

E. A. Filene of Boston urged that the International Chamber of Commerce be revived and reorganized to meet after-war problems.

"Food," said Mr. Hoover, "has since the war gradually assumed a larger place in the economies, the statesmanship and the strategy of warfare. If the extremely high prices were not a sufficient demonstration, it is possible, by actual figures, to prove that we have been exporting in many commodities actually beyond our capacity to produce. Our national stock of cereals and animal products, proportionate to our population, was at the beginning of this harvest, the lowest in our history, and many of us have been under the keenest anxiety lest we would face absolute shortage. This anxious period is now happily passed.

"The demand in many commodities during the coming year is beyond our capacity to furnish if we consume our normal amounts. The necessity of main'tenace of the Allies is our first line of defense and our duty to humanity in feeding the neutrals demands of us that we reduce our every unnecessary consumption and every waste to the last degree, and even then the world dependent on us must face privation. Owing to the limitation of progress we must confine our exports to the most concentrated foodstuffs, grain, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar."

RECOGNITION OF WRONGS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having appointed seven delegates to the Congress of Negroes in Washington in December the National Equal Rights League and the Congress of All Colored Americans at their final sessions are discussing means by which they can make known their demands for a federal law to prevent lynching, for federal aid to education in the South, for equal distribution of school funds, and measures to do away with discrimination against them and their disenfranchisement in the South.

This week's meetings of the National Equal Rights League and the National Congress of All Colored Americans form the culmination of the various minor means which have been employed by the Negroes of America since the East St. Louis riot, in order to effect a public recognition of the wrongs under which they are suffering.

The delegates propose to call a halt to "oppression" by focusing public attention on their claims for the abolition of discrimination against them, and they hope to accomplish this by holding in Washington in December a congress of Negroes from all over the United States, who will stay in Washington until they get some satisfaction from Congress toward the alleviation of what they call the injustices perpetrated upon them because they are Negroes.

It is evident from the speeches made at the meetings here that the Negro believes now that two conditions have contributed largely toward holding him back from what he feels is his rightful place in American life. He is beginning to recognize the necessity of unity, and he is striving to come out from under what he thinks, in some instances, at least, has been false leadership.

STEERS REACH RECORD PRICE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Native fat-tied steers sold here at \$17 per 100 pounds, said to be a record for all United States livestock markets.

PEGGY AND MICK

Peggy was a bay mare of ponderous proportions. Peggy, on her mettle to catch a train or deliver a parcel up to time, would cover the ground at an amazing pace, making the hills echo to the thunder of her feet.

Peggy may be said to have thundered in and out of town a distance of about two miles, many scores of times in the course of a week, for Peggy's duties were manifold.

Never a day passed, scarcely even an hour, that Peggy's whereabouts were not in question. "Where d'ye think would Peggy and Micky be?" would be asked. "I have a passel for the four-twenty train." Or, "The Master was askin' for Micky an hour gone now, and never a sign of Peggy or Micky have I seen." "Sure, I saw Peggy and Mick takin' the water kyar below to the stream a long time back." And so on throughout the day.

Mick, Peggy and the kyar were in constant requisition. Never did a guest come to stay at the place but Peggy and her kyar, a heavy wooden cart, distinguished from an ordinary farm cart by reason of its springs, must meet the train to bring out the baggage. If a hamper was coming from Dublin, or a box from Carrickross, Peggy's kyar must fetch them out. If meal was wanted, or a sack of flour from the town, what but Peggy's kyar could deliver it in safety. And no sooner would Peggy be heard to clatter into the yard, returning from an errand, than a host of new "messengers" were ready to be thrust into Micky's reluctant hands.

"And would ye be askin' the mare to traverse the road ag'in and she just over it, and wantin' to rist herself? Let some o' them dainty thoroughbreds lying in the stable do it." Micky would reply, at the same time unhooking Peggy with savage ferocity, for the idle attitude of the hunters and carriage horses, with every fresh request for Peggy's services, invariably filled him with contempt. "This mare," he would say, "is the bint in the County Kerry, and the bint in Ireland. It's goin' to hounds with a lady on her back she should be, and earnin' the fox's brush after every rin, and not fetchin' and carryin' for a mob of girls like ye're. Git out of me way"—with a frantic flourish of his arms—"she's goin' to her stall and not a move there'll be on her until the mornin'." The imperturbable Peggy meantime standing, 'half in and half out of the cart, while Micky was wildly throwing the reins over her back and knotting the traces into two round black balls.

Then a sudden pause, as if a brilliant thought had come to him, and the often acted drama was repeated. "What is it thin? Bring out the oil, dye say? Be gob," he'd say, "I'll do just to show ye that this mare is neither sick nor sorry, and when the thoroughbreds is havin' their silken manes combed and cincted, and themselves fanned after ten-mile drive, Peggy's on the road and not a hair on her is turned, and she out since the first star faded from the sky. Your match," he would say to Peggy, as he pulled the harness into its place and backed her again between the shafts. "Your match ud be hard to find in all Ireland. Is the Mairster within?" was the next question. "He is, he's within and askin' for you this long time back. What the devil is Micky doin' all th' afternoon loitering along the road with the cold mare, he's been sayin' and," assuming an impressive growl, "he's waiting for the seeds you were bringin' from the town." "He was, was he?" says Micky, taken in for the hundredth time. "He was sayin' that? Well, maybe he's said it once too often. Micky and the cold mare'll be missin' one of these fine mornin's, and where'll he be thin? He's the one that ud be down on his two knees draggin' round this yard for dear life and beggin' himself and me to come back. That's what he'd be doin'." Then, with sudden shrewdness, "Look it, Mary, did Paddy take the apples to the train? Well, there's a good girl, make shure for me. It's not goin' in again, at dead o' night I'd want to be." After receiving a few more messages in perfect good humor, and without further mention of the mare's perfections, Micky, a round hat shoved firmly down over his eyes, seated solidly in the middle of the long wooden seat that spanned the kyar, a springy whip with a long lash held out over his right elbow, rolled at length in greatest style out of the yard.

On all occasions, indeed, Micky showed style. His appearance in the station yard was marked above all things with style. Up the broad slope he'd come, ten miles an hour, flourishing his whip, turning sharply round at the top of the hill, in among the jars and their cars with a clatter and a bang, and flinging himself with a businesslike air into the station. "How are ye, Micky?" "Is it Mike himself that's in it?" Or, "Oh, for pity look at Mike and the old mare." All, which remarks passed unnoticed, for Micky was a man of business at the station. "Here," he'd say to the porters, "have you anything within for the big house? If ye have, set it there," indicating a convenient corner of the station yard, "so as it'll be handy for me comin' back." And without another word he was setting the pace down the station hill again and out into the town, the mare thundering over the narrow bridge and among the small donkey carts with deafening tread. The early visit to the station had been undertaken for no other purpose than to show off Peggy's paces when the yard was full of jars waiting for the great train of the day, the afternoon train, from Dublin.

On his return Micky would, as likely as not, sit on a wooden post, or on a trunk, and discuss the affairs of the country for an hour with any comer, joggling quietly home afterward as if time were of no account, murmuring to the mare as he went, and often resorting to old grievances regarding her "treatment" in the past. "D'y'e mind when ye had to go over and fetch Miss Lucy and Miss Mary Moore from

the race course, the night their horse lost his shoe? A poor night it was, too, and the rest of them beauties in the stable too wake to go."

Generally speaking, Peggy's prowess was so remarkable that the strength and power of endurance in other horses faded to nothing beside hers. But it was on Sundays that Micky got his best chance. For then the back of the cart was fitted out with a couple of long seats and all the women from the place, dairy maids, laundry maids and servants included, were conveyed to church. The more the merrier certainly for Micky, for with every passenger Peggy's praises rose to greater heights. "Come on, the mare won't even look round to count ye," he'd say. "It's puttin' blinkers on the satin skins we'd be if it was a couple of them we had yoked in front of us this day. Git up, git up," he would roar in friendly tones, "she's able for ye. What are ye holdin' back for?"

While explaining that the Royal Flying Corps at Camp Borden was not

NO LOSS FROM GERMAN SPY AT CAMP BORDEN

Canadian Minister Denies Report Nine Aviators Had Been Victims of German Spy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Thursday)—On being shown a telegram by The Christian Science Monitor representative to the effect that a report had appeared in New York stating that nine Canadian aviators at Camp Borden had lost their lives through the agency of a German spy, Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister of Militia, described the report as nonsensical.

While explaining that the Royal Flying Corps at Camp Borden was not

under Canadian authority, but that of the British war office, the minister added that, of course, if anything of the kind such as contained in the fantastic report had occurred, the Canadian militia department would have cognizance of it.

MAIL TO CHILE NOW DIRECT

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile—It has been announced here that the Post Office Departments of Chile and the United States have issued instructions for the direct exchange of sealed mail pouches between New York and Punta Arenas. The service will now be much more rapid than was possible under the old arrangement, with fewer losses and less destruction, as the handlings are reduced to a minimum. As a result of high freight rates and difficulties in obtaining space, imports through the mails have greatly increased here during the last year or two.

CHEMISTS WILL SHOW PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The progress made by the American chemist under the stress of necessity laid upon him by war conditions, will be illustrated at the third National Exposition of Chemical Industries at Grand Central Palace, Sept. 24-29. Among the several societies cooperating in the exposition are the New York section of the American Chemical Society, the American Electro-Chemical Society's New York section, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. The Bureau of Commercial Economics will cooperate in presenting motion-picture illustrations of the chemical industry's progress.



Hat shown by Chandler & Co.
Novelty Veil
new square or circular designs, 1.00 to 10.00

Hats Reproducing Foreign Models

Hats Our own designs

To tell from the French models and reproductions—the hats by Chandler & Co.'s own designers is almost impossible.

Friday, as every day, there will be scores and scores of new styles—direct from our own workrooms.

\$10 to \$75

Lovely French materials in many styles—at prices little more than ordinary hats.

Beautiful, graceful, stylish—imported originals are everywhere admired—and probably nowhere more skillfully reproduced than in Chandler & Co.'s millinery department.

In each detail of line and trimming—the reproductions are identical with the models—Like qualities of French materials are used by our own milliners.

There is but one difference between the foreign designs and the adaptations—the prices. Many reproductions are shown at

\$20 \$25 to \$125

The French originals are in many instances twice, or more than twice, these prices.

Coats Street or motor

For college girls—for women

Mixture and Velours Coats 25.00

English mixtures in a straight-line model, full belted, with inverted pleat in back—Fur-collared velours coats in deep, rich street shades.

Two attractive new models

Street Coats 35.00

A women's or misses' model in English coating in straight lines, full belted—A velours coat is in youthful style, for school or college girl.

For misses and women

Motor Coats 45.00

Velours royal is most charming in a semi-fitted model, excellent for all figures—A splendid motor coat is of Irish frieze.

Rich and charming fabrics

Street and Afternoon Coats 60.00

Silver-tipped bolivias, suede cloths and duvetins—Included are reproductions of four attractive Hickson models—for women and misses.

Suits for misses

Smart tailored model

Silvertone Suits 35.00

Navy, plum and brown—Same model shown in velours de laine and broadcloth.

Hudson Seal trimmed

Velours Suits 45.00

Semi-tailored in effect—Smart,

CONNECTICUT DAY AT CAMP

Total of 4300 More Men to Arrive at Ayer During Day — Massachusetts Recruits Outside of Boston to Go Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Late today and early on Friday a quota of 4300 drafted men from the State of Connecticut, together with 100 more from points in Northern Maine, are due at the cantonment of the national army here. A redistribution of the Connecticut men has been made, the latest assignments being as follows: 1920 men to the three hundred and fourth infantry, 525 to the three hundred and second field artillery, 669 to the machine gun battalion of the three hundred and first infantry, 505 to the machine gun battalion of the three hundred and third infantry, 773 to the second and third battalions of the depot quartermaster's brigade.

Fifty of the drafted men left camp this afternoon under orders directing them to report at Boston and join the one hundred and first regiment of engineers, formerly the First Corps Cadets. The men were seated at luncheon when the orders came, and they hastily packed their belongings and were taken to the railroad station in motorcars. They will fill vacancies in the engineer regiment.

The first discharge under the recent dependency ruling of the War Department was made today when Major General Hodges released from service Leo LeBlanc of Marlboro, Mass. He was attached to the ammunition train and was among the first quota to reach camp from Marlboro.

A group of 87 men from Aroostook County, who were due at the camp last night, failed to arrive until this morning, and after unloading at a siding near the division stores, were ordered to await the coming of officers to conduct them to quarters. After a long wait the men decided to find their own way to the camp, and when they failed to reach their destination, Major Blaander sent out a detachment of cavalry to locate them.

Friday's arrivals from Massachusetts, outside of Boston, will number 6020 men, who will be divided among the three hundred and second infantry, which will receive 1934 men; the three hundred and second machine gun battalion which will be given 496 men; the three hundred and first field artillery, which will get 1078 men; and 2790 men who will be divided up between the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh battalions of the depot brigade.

Greater Boston drafted men will be assigned to batteries of the three hundred and first field artillery as follows: Arlington, Belmont, battery A; Concord, Waltham, Marblehead, battery B; Stoneham, Peabody, battery C; Somerville, divisions 1 and 2, battery D; Somerville, division 3, batteries B, A and C; Malden, battery E; Medford, Salem, battery F; Lynn, division 1, supply company, battery L; Lynn, division 3, batteries B and F; Lynn, division 2, batteries A and C; Winthrop, batteries C and E; Newton, headquarters company.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, camp commander, today gave out instructions telling the Boston recruits what to bring with them when they come here Sunday. Each man should bring heavy clothing, shoes and underclothing, a heavy blanket or comforter, or both, tooth brush and powder or paste, razor outfit, soap and two bath towels. Supplies will be provided to these men Sunday.

Captain Richmond of the headquarters company has received a gift of sweaters, scarfs, vests and wristers from Mrs. H. G. Lord, chairman of the soldiers' welfare committee of the Brookline Special Aid Society. These are being distributed among the men.

Second Lieut. G. H. Whitney of the national army quartermaster corps has been appointed by General Hodges as acting fire chief of the cantonment and he has begun the work of organizing his force. William E. Corrigan has been appointed mail sergeant by Col. Frank Thompson, commander of the three hundred and first regiment, comprised of the Boston recruits. Jesse Ellington, formerly of Ft. Warren and attached to the tenth company coast artillery band, has been appointed regimental sergeant-major.

The first regimental post exchange at the cantonment is nearing completion and will be opened up under the direction of Lieut. Norton McKeen, next Monday. Colonel Smith of the three hundred and second regiment has received contributions from his officers of a sum sufficient to purchase a small motor truck for the regiment, and this afternoon Colone Jeffries, acting adjutant, went to Boston to make the purchase. The truck will be used to haul the equipage and supplies of the regiment.

Difficulty has been experienced by the heavy army wagons in moving over the road between the camp and Ayer village. General Hodges believes the camp will bring sufficient business to the village to warrant the expenditure of the necessary money to put the road in good shape before winter sets in.

Delegations from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island came into camp yesterday, the total number arriving during the day being 2127. A few arrived in the morning, but the bulk of the recruits pulled into Ayer about the middle of the afternoon, the Rhode Island men coming on a special train of 16 coaches. Every man was given supper, and the real routine of camp life will not commence until today, when the assignment of clothing will be the first detail attended to.

The second quota men are finding it easy to break into the routine of mill-

ary life. The Greater Boston delegation who will join the three hundred and first artillery tomorrow will find everything in readiness for them. Battery F of this command already has the beds of the coming recruits made up, and the rookies will also find their mess kits on their bunks, as well as their overcoats and their slickers. Uniforms are in waiting for the men in the company storehouse, and all these arrangements will assist materially in getting the men into shape.

Postmaster Murray of the Boston post office yesterday assigned 10 of his most expert clerks to Camp Devens to help in straightening out matters which have resulted in a mail tangle.

Although mail for the Ayer camp comes under the supervision of the Fitchburg post office, the postmaster felt that the Boston men, with their greater experience, would be of special value in handling the situation at Ayer.

Mail it is said, has been accumulating ever since the national army men began to arrive in camp, much confusion having arisen because of the inaccurate addresses on letters, in spite of the numerous warnings sent out by the Postoffice Department. The postal authorities say that company and regiment as well as the State from which a soldier comes, should always be included in the address.

Postal authorities have proposed that soldiers immediately upon their arrival in camp, inform their relatives as to what company and regiment they have been assigned.

Many Parades Planned

Drafted Men to Be Honored on Occasion of Departure for Camp

In many cities and towns throughout Massachusetts parades in honor of the selected men who are to leave tomorrow for Camp Devens will be held, and in several of these, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Lexington, Governor McCall will be one of the signal corps of his official staff.

Governor Addresses Battalion

Governor McCall hurried back from Holyoke today to leave a word of farewell to the 350 men comprising the battalion of signal troops under the command of Maj. Harry C. Chase, now a part of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards' division.

The Governor addressed the men in the drill shed of the Commonwealth Armory. "I know that you will do your full duty as soldiers," he said, "and hope that you will return again to Massachusetts with your ranks full as you did from the borders of Texas."

The school children of Melrose will turn out en masse tomorrow morning to bid good-bye to its quota. A farewell reception will be held at the City Hall at which Mayor Charles H. Adams will extend the good wishes of the city to the men.

An early morning parade will be held tomorrow in Quincy, previous to the departure of the 100 men from that place.

Various military organizations will participate, and at City Hall a flag-raising will take place.

The Lexington celebration, which was originally planned for Friday morning, will be observed in the afternoon, so that Governor McCall may attend, after visiting Haverhill, Lowell and Lawrence in the morning, where farewell receptions have been planned. Governor McCall will take his place as a marcher and will speak at the Soldiers' Monument in Lexington.

City bells and whistles will be sounded in Beverly and the men of that district will be escorted to the station by Grand Army veterans and members of the state guard. The Red Cross branch of that place will fit the recruits out with sweaters and kits.

Finally 2500 school children will take part in the Watertown observance, and there will be speechmaking on the steps of the Town Hall. The factories of the place will be closed for two hours.

A delegation of 10,000 school children is to figure in the Brockton celebration which includes a parade. Factory whistles will be blown at intervals from 9 until 9:30 in the morning.

No special celebration is planned for the leaving of the Boston quota on Sunday, the men simply assembling at the North Station to take the special trains which will convey them to Ayer.

British Mission Drive

Program of Recruiting Campaign to Be Opened on Monday

Brig.-Gen. W. A. White and Lieut. John S. Dennis are expected to arrive in Boston today, and will consider further plans for the recruiting drive by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission.

A delegation of Fifth Royal Highlanders will arrive in Boston next Monday morning and will be met by a detachment of the state guard and representatives of all the British and Canadian organizations of Greater Boston.

After breakfast has been served, there will be a parade about the city, which will include a stop in front of the State House where Governor McCall will be serenaded. In front of City Hall, Mayor Curley will make an address, and music all along the way will be furnished by brass and pipe bands.

A noon rally will be held on the Common, and the speakers will be Mayor Curley, Brigadier-General White and Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis.

In the evening the biggest rally of the drive will be held in the Arena, beginning at 8 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Robert Luce and several British and Canadian officers.

There is a possibility that Lord Northcliffe will be present and make an address.

Women May Get Uniform

Clerks in Northeastern Department Propose Khaki Skirts

A delegation of women field clerks, employed in the various departments at northeastern army headquarters on Huntington Avenue, waited upon Col. Robert L. Houze of the quartermaster's department this morning, ex-

pressing their willingness to adopt some sort of uniform in keeping with their branch of the service.

Some time ago, an order came to headquarters from Adjt.-Gen. H. P. McCain in Washington, authorizing the uniforming of all the men clerks in field service, which has been complied with, but this had no reference to women clerks. The delegation this morning proposed a skirt of khaki with open blouse, unadorned by insignia, and the matter will be taken into consideration with a possible adoption of some dignified service

uniform.

Master Jack Summerlin, grandson of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Northeastern Department, was a visitor at headquarters this morning, and chatted with officers in the various departments. He has already expressed a desire of attending Annapolis Naval Academy, and is anxious to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather, only along naval lines.

Col. Alexander H. Johnson of the Rhode Island National Guard, who has been on a visit to Springfield, called at headquarters today and paid his respects to Brigadier-General Johnston.

Another visitor at headquarters today was Miss Fannie Goldstein who called in the interests of the American Library Association which aims to provide libraries for army camps and cantonments. Brigadier-General Johnston expressed himself as heartily in accordance with the sentiment of the plan.

A mass meeting in behalf of the association will be held next Sunday evening in Faneuil Hall, at which time there will be several speakers. Brigadier-General Johnston will be represented by Col. Samuel Reber of the signal corps of his official staff.

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VETERANS HOLD REUNION

The annual meeting and dinner of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment was held at the Quincy House yesterday. These officers were elected: D. H. Hall of West Acton, president; Benjamin Ford and James Adams, vice-presidents; F. H. Stevens, secretary; W. C. Greenwood, treasurer. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at West Acton on Sept. 19, 1918.

SALES OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS CHARGED

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Several cases of alleged bootlegging were heard in the United States District Court here yesterday by Commissioner Heady. Michael DeCastro and Charles Neil of Westfield were held under \$1000 bail each for the Federal Grand Jury. It is alleged that on Sept. 3 they were operating a shoe shining and repair shop in Westfield, next door to a wholesale liquor establishment, and several soldiers in uniform obtained liquor at their place for \$2 a quart, the store being conducted as a "blind tiger." A considerable amount of in-

FIXED PRICE FOR GASOLINE ASKED

Action to Be Heard by Oklahoma Corporation Commission Charges Oil Companies Discriminate Against State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—An action that is scheduled to be heard before the State Corporation Commission during the October term has been brought by the State, through Attorney-General Freeing, asking the commission to fix a maximum price for gasoline in Oklahoma.

The case has been delayed somewhat because Mr. Freeing thought it best to wait and see what action the Federal Government would take relative to prices of petroleum and its refined products. If the Government should attempt to fix the price of gasoline, the State will not be disposed to press its case further before the commission, as it does not desire to be placed in an attitude of interfering with the present Federal price-fixing program.

The petition asks the State Corporation Commission to fix maximum wholesale and retail prices for gasoline. It was filed over a year ago and since that time the Attorney-General has been taking evidence in various states, where the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries operate, in order to substantiate charges in the petition that this corporation discriminates against Oklahoma, relative to the price of gasoline. Testimony has been taken in Dallas, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla.; Chicago, Kansas City, and Whiting, Ind., as to the cost of producing gasoline.

Attorney-General Freeing states that this testimony shows discrimination, not only against this State, but also between different sections of Oklahoma. For example, he says that he found, at the time of making one of his investigations, that gasoline was selling in Kansas and at stations on the north line of Oklahoma, for 19 cents a gallon, while in Oklahoma prices ran as high as 25 cents a gallon. He also says that gasoline was being sold for a higher price in the vicinity of the refineries of Oklahoma than to the people outside the State.

The antitrust laws of Oklahoma prohibit discrimination in price of any product between sections of the State, due consideration being taken of differences of cost of transportation. The law also gives the State Corporation Commission power to regulate and to fix prices of commodities controlled by public service corporations.

MAYOR MITCHEL'S MAJORITY LOWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Late returns today reduced Mayor Mitchel's majority over former Senator Bennett for the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York City to 1119. With two election districts missing, Mayor Mitchel received 36,646 votes and Mr. Bennett 35,527.

Morris Hillquit was nominated by the Socialists. No estimate of the Socialist vote cast was available this afternoon.

The total Republican vote cast was less than a third of the city enrollment of the party.

The surprising vote for Mr. Bennett is taken to indicate that the opposition to Mayor Mitchel in the rank and file of the Republican organization is greater than was expected, and fusionists are expected to profit by the lesson taught them in the primaries and wage the campaign against Tammany with renewed vigor.

In the contest between Surveyor of the Port Thomas E. Rush and John V. McAvoy for nomination for the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, the latter, Charles F. Murphy's candidate, won easily, although this contest had been expected to show more anti-Tammany strength.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Senator Bennett has issued the following statement: "The vote at the primary shows that the Republican voters regard the Mitchel administration as a scandal and that they will not submit to a repetition of it. This is the dirtiest day's work that Samuel S. Koenig has ever done. Under him the Republican organization in New York County has fallen to the low level of Jake Patterson and the Sullivans of 20 years ago. Koenig has caused it to place the dollar above the principles and success of the Republican Party. This fight for righteousness and decency in the Republican Party and in the city administration has just begun and will not cease until all leaders like Sam Koenig have been driven out of the organization and a decent government is brought about in the city of New York. I expect to take immediate steps to have a recount of the vote and confidently predict that on election day my name will appear on the ballot as the Republican nominee."

Thrice Illustrious Companion Rotheray appointed the following officials: Chaplain, James W. Murray; captain of the guard, Herbert G. Ballou; master of ceremonies, S. Hale Baker; conductor of Melrose Council, Joseph H. Crosby; steward, Andrew G. Robinson; organist, Charles P. Scott; sentinel, Charles H. Badger; assistant sentinel, E. Herbert Small.

Treasurer Wooldridge, who has held the position for 11 years, resigned when he was reelected. He said that it would be impossible for him

SOCIAL WORKERS TO GET TRAINING

Peoples Institute Plans Courses to Fit Volunteers for Places in Social Agencies to Be Used for Americanization Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order to carry out the extensive program for the Americanization of aliens here this fall and winter, the services of a large number of young men and women who know something about community center work will be needed. At the request of Mayor Mitchel the Peoples Institute plans to begin, on Oct. 1, a series of late afternoon and evening courses, in which volunteers will receive the necessary preparation to fit them for work in community centers, settlements, churches, synagogues, information bureaus and other social agencies whose energies are being unified, by the committee on aliens of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, for a single and far-reaching Americanization drive.

It is pointed out that here is an opportunity for many young men and women who do not go to the front, or who do not actively enter the nation's service, to do their bit for their country, since it will further the movement for making one people of the many races mixed together in the melting pot of this city. The benefits which will accrue from such service, it is also pointed out, will be mutual. Not only will the alien gain a better idea of America and Americans, but the instructors will widen their points of view by contact with these aliens, and in future enjoy a more sympathetic conception of Americanism as broad enough to include all races gathered together in this country.

A small registration fee will be the only expense to the person who volunteers for this service, although these part-time students will share many of the advantages of the whole-time professional students, and will also enjoy many special opportunities in lecture and field work.

The first 15 lectures, extending over a period of five weeks will be devoted to the aims and methods of the Americanization campaign, special attention being paid to such problems as naturalization, the protection of the immigrant from fraud and loss, and his training for political citizenship. The next phase of the instruction will be devoted to field work, under the guidance of experts from the department of education and other municipal departments and social agencies.

At this time the student will work out in practice the theories he has learned in the earlier section of the course. Most of this actual training will be divided between the School for Community Workers and the settlements, social agencies and other organizations of this sort, while 16 municipal departments have offered to take volunteers under instruction. Each volunteer will be required to devote a minimum of one half day or one evening a week to this work.

When about six weeks of this field work has been done the student will be expected to be ready to decide what particular phase of the work he desires to take up. He will then take up the more intensive study and field practice leading to technical competence in his chosen line. Toward this end the best facilities will be afforded him. After completion of the whole course the volunteer will be required to pass an examination before he can become a full-fledged professional worker in the community centers and socialized night schools.

The use of public buildings as civic forums and community centers to advance Americanization was authorized in New York State by the Lockwood Act this year. This provides that the Board of Education or the trustees of each district or city are to conduct forums and community centers and to provide funds for their maintenance, upon the petition of 25 interested citizens. This makes permanent the Americanization forums inaugurated early this year, under the auspices of the New York World, which in about three months gained an attendance of some 270,000 persons. These meetings were held in the immigrant sections of the city, and were addressed by city officials and prominent citizens.

MINERALS NEAR WARWICK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Recently copper ore was found at Silverwood in the Warwick district and a sample consignment was sent to the Mt. Kembla Smelting Works. It is hoped that the deposit will prove a profitable one. At Mountain Station, 20 miles southeast of Warwick, good samples of bismuth, wolfram, and molybdenite have been found.

ROCKHAMPTON SHOW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Rockhampton's annual show this year reached a new level of excellence in entries, quality of exhibits and attendance of the public, and the receipts were much in excess of those of the previous year.

CONTROL OF WOOLEN TRADE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

ROME, Italy—It has been officially announced that a central committee to regulate the woolen industry has been appointed for the period of the war, and six months after. The committee will organize the supply and production of the industry in order to secure provision for the needs of the army and of the civilian population. Among its duties will be to make arrangements for the supply of raw materials, and to regulate the quantity and quality of the goods produced.

duced in the factories for the use of the army and for the state administration, the times of their delivery, and their prices. It will also control the production and distribution of woolen goods for the civilian population, and will be empowered to decide on the adoption of a uniform type of material, with the object of assuring economy in the use of materials as well as fair prices. The discussions of the committee will be carried on in connection with the Ministries of War and Commerce. Any one infringing the provisions of the committee will be liable to penalties.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

General Giacomo Giardino, who has recently been made Minister for War in Italy, was conversant with the details of administration in his department before his appointment, having been employed there for several years at a previous period in his career. General Giardino, who is a native of Montemagno, near Alessandria, entered the military school in 1881, and left in the following year as a sub-lieutenant in the eighth Bersagliere. When the present war broke out he was a colonel in the fourth army corps. In August, 1915, he was made Major-General, and received further promotions in 1916 and 1917. He served in the African campaign of 1889-93, where he won the silver medal for valor, and he took part in the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-12. During the present war he has received the cross of a knight of the military order of Savoy for his share in the taking of Gorizia and San Marco. General Giardino has held several appointments during his military career, and is said to have the reputation of being a brave and hard-working soldier.

Howard B. Grose, who has been selected by a conference of religious press representatives to act as their agent at the Food Administration headquarters, in Washington, and to aid them in cooperating with the Government for national and the allied nations' ends, is a well-known Baptist clergyman, with much experience in publicity work. He is master of a pleasing, popular style, and can furnish "copy" that is readable, as well as accurate and informing. At one time he was president of the University of South Dakota, and later an official and teacher of history in the University of Chicago. For four years he served as an editor of the "Watchman," issued in Boston, and for six years was editorial secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. Since 1910 he has been editor of the periodical called "Missions." He also has been prominent in the management of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and is now officially connected with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in the United States.

Newell Dwight Hillis, who having toured France and Belgium on a special commission of investigation, is now going about the United States describing the conditions which he found in regions conquered and devastated by German military forces, is regarded as one of the most eloquent preachers in the United States. His long experience on the forum platform as a popular lecturer has given him a wide popular following. Moreover, his pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, where Henry Ward Beecher used to preach, adds to his prestige. These facts, together with the character of the information which he now has at his command, are likely to make him much in demand as a speaker at important gatherings during the autumn and winter. For instance, he has just told the special conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, gathered in Atlantic City, N. J., what he knows about the German policy when in control of belligerents' territory. Dr. Hillis is of German stock, his ancestor settling in Iowa, where the son was born. His education was gained at Lake Forest College and McCormick Theological Seminary. His first church was of the Presbyterian denomination and situated in Peoria and Evanston, Ill. He did not begin to attract national attention until, in 1895 he took the helm at the downtown theater church, in Chicago, which David Swig had founded, and which was independent in its policy. He made his ministry there vital, by his consideration of contemporary topics, by the up-to-dateness of his message, and also by the liberality of his theological positions. In 1899, when Dr. Lyman Abbott resigned the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Dr. Hillis took his place.

Daniel Calhoun Roper, formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, and now a member of the Tariff Commission, has been nominated by President Wilson to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Roper is a South Carolinian, with experience as a lawyer and State legislator, who went to Washington in 1892 as a member of Congress. Two years later he shifted to the important duty of being clerk of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and there began to disclose especial aptitudes for research, and for original recommendations as to policies to be pursued in governmental activity. After three years in this post, he was called to the Census Bureau, became its special agent, and served it for 10 years. Then, because of his expert knowledge, he was made clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, in order to aid it in shaping its course. In 1913 he was transferred to the Postoffice Department and made assistant to Postmaster-General Burleson. More recently, when the new Tariff Commission was created, he was placed upon it as a specialist in technical issues involved. Now he will turn his exceptional ability to the service of Secretary McAdoo, while the Treasury Department adjusts itself to the radical transformations of taxation and revenue production which the war involves.

JAPANESE TAKE LEAVE OF BOSTON

Imperial Mission Spends Busy Day in Visiting Points of Interest Including the Big Military Camp at Ayer

Carrying with them a striking impression of what New England is doing to help the United States prepare for aggressive participation in the war, the members of the Imperial Japanese Mission ended their two-day visit in Boston Wednesday night, returning to Washington to continue their official duties. The second day of their stay was characterized by military display, the mission inspecting the new national army cantonment at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., late in the afternoon, after reviewing the Harvard naval radio corps at Cambridge earlier in the day.

Viscount Ishii, who heads the mission, and several of his associates as escort around the cantonment as the guests of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, the camp commander. They saw many details of this military city which sprung into existence almost overnight as a result of the determination of the United States to gird itself for the war emergency. They saw the activities of the 1500 drafted men who already are established at Camp Devens, and they saw the influx of the four hundredth anniversary of the rise of the Reformation, this being the date on which Martin Luther nailed his celebrated thesis on the church door at Wittenberg.

The only Protestant church which will not take part in the proceedings is the Anglican church, Bishop Farthing not regarding as desirable the holding of such a commemorative meeting at a time when it might intensify the strain and stress between religious and religious communities in the Province of Quebec.

With reference to this view of the matter, the Rev. Professor Welsh said that he did not think the Roman Catholic Church cared in the least what the Protestant churches might do in the matter. He referred to the holding of the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, when the city was practically given over to the Roman Catholics, and he thought that the Protestant churches might be brave enough to celebrate, in their own churches, what they regarded as the birthday of the Reformation. Other grounds of objection, continued Professor Welsh, had been raised to the holding of the celebration, amongst others that there was a strong anti-German sentiment prevailing at present.

The "sticker" candidates will need to have their names pasted or written in on the ballots in the Democratic primaries by at least 1000 voters to insure a place on the official election ballot.

The ticket preserves that racial and religious "balance" considered necessary for success by many of the Democratic leaders by including two Protestants, Messrs. Hale and Quincy, and a candidate of French-Canadian extraction, Mr. Choquette, who is counted on to bring support to the ticket from the relatively numerous Republican Franco-American voters.

Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the Democratic State Committee and Mr. Mansfield are understood to have been largely instrumental in the preparation of this ticket.

Charles S. Bird's criticism of Governor McCall was made public today in a statement favoring the nomination of Grafton D. Cushing. Of Governor McCall, Mr. Bird says in part:

"The opposition to McCall is based, however, upon his failure to get things done and his failure to deal with men any better than he has dealt with measures. With an overwhelming majority of his party in both branches of the Legislature the Governor failed to have enacted the social welfare legislation he had promised. The Three-Tour Bill, for the good of our laborers, was strangled without any real fighting protest on the Governor's part, and although some persons endeavored to show that the many years of interest in this measure is personal, or political, my opposition to McCall is based, in part, upon my dislike of seeing this and all of the social welfare measures dragged along and strangled as they have been."

"Worse yet was the discharge of that efficient, honorable unselfish public servant, Robert Woods. Woods was given no chance to defend himself. His discharge was a sop to the liquor interests. It amounted to a public scandal."

Mr. Cushing is praised by Mr. Bird as being fearless, able, "tied to no political machine, to no faction," for helping in 1916 to secure pledged Roosevelt delegates to the national Republican convention and for many years of zealous work to better the conditions of child labor.

Stating that he is a Republican, Mr. Bird says in closing that he will support Governor McCall at the election, if the latter is renominated.

The McCall campaign committee issued a statement last night in which it was stated that reports were received from all sections of the State, at a meeting of the committee yesterday, and that in all quarters the slogan will be, "It is the patriotic duty of every citizen to attend the primaries," and that unless all signs fail, Massachusetts' citizens will turn out in large numbers and avail themselves of the privilege of voting for the "Bay State's" World-War Governor—Samuel W. McCall."

"I learn with the deepest gratification of the effective steps being taken in the Dominion of Canada toward providing those increased supplies of food which are absolutely essential to the defeat of the enemy's devices and to a speedy and successful termination of the war. I have no doubt that the self-sacrifice displayed on the battlefields of France by my heroic troops will find its counterpart in the efforts of those who, at home in the Dominion, are devoting themselves to this work. All those thus loyally engaged contribute in important measure toward assuring victory."

GEORGE R. I."

CHEESE FACTORIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—The Maryborough Cooperative Dairy Company, Ltd., which now owns four butter factories, has decided to erect two cheese factories on modern lines, one at Brooklands, beyond Kingaroy, and the other at Branch Creek, 23 miles from Gayndah.

DEMOCRATS FILL OUT THEIR TICKET

Matthew Hale, Former Progressive Party Leader, Is Selected for Lieutenant-Governor to Run With Mr. Mansfield

Public announcement of the Democratic state ticket and a sharp criticism of Governor McCall by Charles S. Bird for failure to promote social welfare legislation and for not reappointing Robert A. Woods to the Boston Licensing Board are among today's developments in the Massachusetts State primary campaign, interest in which is quickening as the day of the primary election, next Tuesday, draws nearer.

One of the most interesting things about the Democratic ticket, to political circles, is the inclusion of Matthew Hale of Boston, former Progressive Party leader, as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston, is the candidate for Attorney-General.

The complete ticket follows:

For Governor—Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

For Secretary of State—Arthur B. Reed of Abington.

For Treasurer—Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell.

For Auditor—Elzear H. Choquette of New Bedford.

For Attorney-General—Josiah Quincy of Boston.

This ticket, with the exception of Mr. Mansfield's name, is to be printed on "stickers" to be affixed to Democratic ballots at the primary election Tuesday, the party having failed to get a ticket, aside from Mr. Mansfield's name, on the primary ballot through the regular course of filing nomination papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth within the prescribed period.

The "sticker" candidates will need to have their names pasted or written in on the ballots in the Democratic primaries by at least 1000 voters to insure a place on the official election ballot.

The ticket preserves that racial and religious "balance" considered necessary for success by many of the Democratic leaders by including two Protestants, Messrs. Hale and Quincy, and a candidate of French-Canadian extraction, Mr. Choquette, who is counted on to bring support to the ticket from the relatively numerous Republican Franco-American voters.

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DESCRIPTION OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

NAPLES, Italy—The Socialist deputy for one of the districts of Naples, Signor Labriola, who has just returned from Russia, recently gave an address before a large audience on the Russian revolution and the present situation in that country. The Duke of Peso de Capanello presided. In the course of his speech, Signor Labriola said that a little light thrown on the circumstances which brought about the Russian revolution in the early spring might contribute to an understanding of the present difficulties in that country. Tzarism had created in Russia a state which, although of a modern type, was based on ancient and corrupt foundations. The Russian state, he remarked, possesses all the technical means and methods of modern life; it is, however, based, not on the

collaboration of enlightened citizens, but on the passive unthinking labor of a fettered mass of people. Tzarist Russia was a nation without an inheritance, deprived of every right, and ruled by the most dishonest and ferocious bureaucracy in the world.

The year 1904 announced the coming departure of autocracy from the country. The speaker went on to deal with the subject of the Zemstvos, of the academicians and of the agriculturists. As long, he said, as the protest against the existing conditions was limited to the Zemstvos, to the middle classes and to the nobility and academicians, it remained platonic and abstract. The proletariat had to join in, in order that their ideas might take shape. The working people of the towns have been great makers of historic progress. As soon as they took possession of an idea and made it their own, the idea assumed a tangible form. Signor Labriola then analyzed the effects of the counter-revolution of 1908 and 1909. Stolypin had thought he could make an end of the revolution, but he had regenerated Russia, educating, unknown to himself, the most serious and noble race of men of which Europe could boast at the present time. It was not possible to describe the height of sacrifice to which thousands of young men and women in Russia had risen in the cause of liberty and equality. The struggle against slavery and autocracy had spurred on a whole generation to think more deeply. The cultivated Russian, even if he belongs to the wealthy classes, is not a bourgeois in the usual sense of the word.

The rapid success of the revolution, considered as a popular movement, had been due to the support of the army. The troops, made up of peasants and workmen, had wished to identify themselves at once with the mass of the working classes and at the first outbreak of the revolution they had offered their support to the Committee of Workmen's Delegates, formed spontaneously in 1905 and reconstituted on Feb. 27, while the bourgeois and Liberal elements formed a Provisional Government, containing some members of the party of the extreme Left in the Duma who belonged to the same categories. From the first day, these two forces, bourgeois and proletariat, formed two organizations, the Duma and the Soviet. Their importance, however, was unequal, for the Soviet was conscious that it represented the enormous majority of the Russian people, consisting for the most part of peasants. The proletariat of the towns and of the country organized themselves and, becoming conscious of their class unity, gave to the revolution a social character, whereas, the bourgeois party had intentionally confined its scope to purely political matters. The Soviet, emphasizing the social character of the revolution, pressed economic questions to the fore, such as the ownership of the land and of the means of production. The first Provisional Government and the bourgeois element, on the other hand, considered the problem of reorganizing the State as of greater importance. The war, impeding the work of social constitution undertaken by the working class elements, found which have poured into the War Department from the various cantonments. Almost the entire 45 per cent of the first-call force of 687,000 men will be under military control and training in a day or two.

JAM PRICES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker has announced, after a conference with Provost-Marshal General Crowder, that all of the 10,000,000 men registered under the Selective Service Law will be examined at once in order that they may learn the order of their liability. President Wilson is said to be in accord with these plans.

The great national army has begun to gather into the 16 national army cantonments without a halt in the plans of War Department officials. This is indicated by the telegrams which have poured into the War Department from the various cantonments. Almost the entire 45 per cent of the first-call force of 687,000 men will be under military control and training in a day or two.

JAM PRICES IN BRITAIN</h

EDUCATIONAL

EMPIRE THEME OF CONFERENCE

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott Talks on British Reconstruction at Oxford—Type of Employer—Universal Ethical Standards

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There can be no doubt whatever about the success of the Oxford summer meeting. One of the speakers at the final session said this was the best, most inspiring, and most enjoyable of the many summer meetings she had attended. In resuming such gatherings before the end of the war, the delegacy wisely determined to limit the period to a fortnight. A majority of the students were, of course, women; but there was also a large attendance of men, and the Workers Educational Association proved to be well represented.

Though there were addresses of exceptional importance contributed by Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Master of Balliol, Lord Islington, the Earl of Selborne, and others, the chief interest of the gathering undoubtedly centered in the final speech of the secretary of the delegacy (Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M. P.). It partook of the nature of a leave-taking address, though Mr. Marriott did not definitely announce the resignation of his post. He merely remarked that he might not have another chance of wandering into retrospect at such a meeting.

It was just 30 years, said the secretary, since his friend and predecessor, Mr. Michael Sadler, pressed him into the service as an extension lecturer. From that day to this his work for the delegacy had not been seriously interrupted. During those 30 years he had delivered about 3000 lectures inside the university, and about the same number outside. For 22 years he had been the executive official of the delegacy; and responsible to the university for the direction of its work beyond the limits of the university. This was the twelfth summer meeting of which he had been in charge, not to mention three vacation courses organized exclusively for foreigners.

Mr. Marriott then defined the Oxford summer meetings as primarily schools of citizenship. And thus being enabled to speak of his own duties as a political stewardship, he dealt with certain regrets expressed by friends that he was deserting such a work for politics. There was no desertion; his labors had always been, and were still in the field of citizenship. Ever since he had come to years of discretion, said the speaker, and perhaps before, his one thought had been politics. Rightly regarded, it was the highest of human services. What was history but a branch of political knowledge? In Freeman's words, "History, is past politics; politics is present history." Mr. Marriott declared that those words had been the guiding aphorism of his own life as a writer and as a teacher of history. In political affairs (presumably in the House of Commons) he would have to be a member of a party, because he held with Edmund Burke that anyone who desired to be practically effective must, for the attainment of specific ends, combine with others who desired the same ends. So far he was a party man, but only in the sense that his aim was to serve the "Pols" or state.

This confession of faith gives peculiar interest to Mr. Marriott's two lectures at the meeting, one on "The Imperial Executive," and the other on "The Imperial Legislature." Among all the problems of construction and reconstruction, which formed the main subject matter of the summer meeting, there was none more important than these. Nor was the lecturer unversed in the question. It was the desire to extend the teaching of colonial history, at that time quite neglected in the University of Oxford, which originally led him to associate himself with the university extension movement. Not only was he the first historical lecturer to give, in the university itself, a course on the history of the English colonies, but such courses of his on the colonial problem, had been extended to more than 70 towns other than Oxford. Where a prolonged and strenuous study of a subject leads to generally defined views, these are entitled to peculiar consideration. Mr. Marriott's solution of the problem of political reconstruction is radical. He thinks that the British Commonwealth of nations will never get a real imperial executive, unless definition is given at the same time to the position of "the domestic, or state, or insular executive" of the British Isles themselves. Nor in his opinion is there any half-way house between occasional consultative meetings of an imperial conference and a complete federal constitution. As an ultimate issue, he declared there was for the British dominions only the choice between independence and partnership.

In any scheme of political reconstruction, the problems of Indian government have a special place of their own. On this subject Lord Islington gave an address to which his administrative experience lent great weight; indeed the secretary referred to it as of "the very highest moment and significance." The war, said the lecturer, had emphasized the peculiar character of British rule in India. No question was so full of difficulty, or so constantly demanding solution as that rule. He believed that the most pressing reform in India lay in the direction of decentralization. If the ideals of the British Empire stood for anything, India's future must be in ac-

cord with those ideals, and her ultimate ambition was the attainment of responsible government within the Empire. Besides increasing the field of responsibility of local governments, he considered that definite spheres of public business ought to be transferred from bureaucratic to more representative control.

Lord Islington's detailed proposals should be studied in connection with a memorandum to the Viceroy, which was submitted some months ago by a number of members of the Legislative Council, and also in connection with Mr. Gokhale's political testament. They indicate that the next step in India's political advancement must be made in the provinces. But, as the lecturer said, these and other proposals presuppose the progressive growth of political capacity, which is necessarily bound up with the spread of education.

To thoughts about India, Lord Selborne also made a real contribution in his own address on "The Problem of the Commonwealth." Having referred to the vastness of British territories, he said that if India were spoken of as a unit, it should only be in the sense in which Europe was thought of as a unit. There were more countries in India, more peoples, more languages, more diversities, religious and social, than there were in Europe. Every horror that had fallen on Europe in the last three years was the chronic condition of India until the British rule came there.

The lecturer put it to his hearers that the problem common to every part of the British Empire was this: Could they organize themselves for the common purpose of foreign policy and defense, and yet leave the dominions wholly free in their internal autonomy? If the solution of this problem were found, it would be the greatest factor for peace the world had ever known.

An alliance between the two great commonwealths, British and American, ought to make war impossible. Therefore the reconstruction of the British Commonwealth would be an effective step toward "the parliament of man and the federation of the world."

There was much also to claim the close attention of students in the discussions relative to industrial and economic reconstruction. Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., and Mr. Gerald Gaunt faced the question of workshop committees, the first from the point of view of labor, and the second as an employer. Whilst the output, said Mr. Clynes, must be considered as a proper result of workshop reorganization, the first object should be the well-being of the masses of men and women who had to live, for so large a portion of their time, in the workshops of the country. It was proposed that there should be works committees in every shop to represent both the management and the workers employed, and that they should act in cooperation with the district and national machinery. Industrial peace could only be bought at the price of giving improved conditions to the masses of the industrial population. Mr. Gaunt also spoke hopefully of workshop committees of this kind. He remarked that the day had arrived for a new type of employer, one who neither feared nor fought his workmen, but one who identified their interest with his own and based his relationship upon the law of service.

It cannot be said that the treatment of educational reconstruction was on the same level as that of the subjects already considered. Perhaps the knowledge that Mr. Fisher was in course of presenting his new bill to Parliament caused interest to flag; perhaps the notable May conference of the Workers Educational Association had indisposed Oxford to take up the subject enthusiastically; then educationists were expecting to assemble again in a few days' time at Bedford College, London, to discuss "New Ideas in Education." Lord Haldane was the principal speaker, but his plan of provincial councils to mediate between the Board of Education and the local education authorities was already well known.

Ethical and theological reconstruction were included in the fourth group of subjects. In the first of his two lectures, Dr. Jacks made the following remarkable statement: "It is useless to attempt ethical reconstruction unless you are prepared to give the Germans the benefit of it. In fact, the Germans ought to join in, otherwise our reconstruction, so far as it is ethical, will be imperfect and largely ineffectual. But nobody can join in, unless he does so willingly. There are many things you can force your people to reconstruct, but by no manner of means can you force him to reconstruct his ethics."

The same note was struck by the secretary of the conference in summing up its results. He said that they had listened to many wise words; they had sat at the feet of distinguished economists, of experienced administrators and of well-tried statesmen. What was the upshot of it all? Was it not summed up in the message delivered to them on Sunday by the Bishop of Winchester, and summarized even more succinctly in the lines of a great poet?

Hate and mistrust are the children of blindness. Could we but see one another, 'twere well! Knowledge is sympathy, charity, kindness; Ignorance only is maker of hell.

ATTENDANCE SHOWS GAIN IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Enrollment at the University of Mississippi at Oxford and at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, both state-controlled institutions, is found to have increased 4 per cent for 1917-1918. A report from the State Edu-

cation Department shows that the depletion in the upper classes caused by resignations for military service is entirely made up for and even surpassed in the enrollment of sophomore and freshman classes.

The report shows that high schools of the state have a record enrollment. New buildings are open in many places and new departments, such as domestic science, mechanical drawing and agriculture, have been added to many schools.

The records show a steady increase in the number of Negro schools in which the standard of education is being raised year by year. The public schools for the Negroes of Mississippi are said to have exactly the same standard now as those for white children.

TRAINING ARRANGED FOR RURAL TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—New phases of the tendency toward special training courses for rural teachers, are found in California, according to W. W. Kemp, professor of school administration in the University of California, talking before the convention of the California State High School Teachers Association.

Minimum units required for graduation from the normal schools, according to the regulations put into effect last year, are 24. Fifteen of these must be taken in a secondary school and must include the following specific subjects:

| | Units |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| English literature and languages | 1 |
| General science | 1 |
| United States history and civics | 2 |
| World history | 2 |
| Mathematics | 1 |

The remainder of the 15 units may be made up from subjects such as fine arts, music, elements of agriculture, manual training and household arts.

"Thus without radically reorganizing high school curricula, without substituting a short-cut high school training department," said the speaker, "the state board has pointed out to the high school the possibility of organizing a new course—the prenatal course; and it thereby practically added a third year if not a fourth year to the professional course for elementary teachers without changing the total preparation in point of years of study. Indirectly it asks the high school to reassemble the schedule of courses in such a way that prospective teachers may in the years of high school work concentrate attention on courses more closely in line with their later professional training."

METHODS FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—That young men and women, and even persons of middle age, will attend evening schools in large numbers if the proper facilities are afforded and if the matter is placed before them in an adequate manner, were points made in an address by Paul L. Evans, principal of the Evening High School of Alameda, Cal., before the California High School Teachers Association meeting held in Berkeley.

Some of the activities of the Alameda Evening High School that have resulted in increased attendance, according to the speaker, may be summarized as follows: It was found that the attendance greatly increased after the installation of a modern indirect lighting system, and again after provision had been made for heating the school room, indicating that attention should be given to the perfection of detail in preparing the physical environment of the student.

"All the foreigners within our boundaries are here by their own initiative; they have chosen to live in the United States. While they are here they should conform to our national life; they should obey our institutional regulations. There should be no loophole of linguistic ignorance to explain or excuse any violation of our laws. No foreign-born agitator should be tolerated for a minute to interfere with laws, as was done recently in the draft registration. The hundreds of densely populated districts in our cities where English is a foreign tongue should be Americanized immediately."

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A general program of Americanization, Dr. Stratton holds, should be planned by the National Government of the United States, but the execution of details he regards as the duty of local authorities, particularly of school authorities. On this point he said: "But local authorities would have to observe the terms of the law. Only recently it was discovered that a town in the State of New York was giving more than half its school instruction in German. The report was that of 25 hours of work, only 15 were in English. This is an extreme case, doubtless. Aside from it, however, the Saturday German schools in large cities, the chain of Concordia colleges and seminaries throughout the land in which all instruction is carried on in German, the recent action of the defense committee in Nebraska regarding certain opinions and utterances of the Lutherans, all indicate how widespread and effective are all the language agencies, working against homogeneity and solidarity."

"To attain such Americanization as we need, the schools of the nation have already done a great deal, not only in the regular curricula, but in supplemental ways. Night schools have been crowded with men and women of all ages, in classes to learn English. Statistics record an always increasing number who take advantage of this provision by cities. The situation becomes discouraging only

ACTION URGED ON UNITY OF SPEECH

Diversity of Language in United States Declared to Be Against National Solidarity—Improvement of Standards Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All barriers of language which exist between the immigrant in the United States and the native resident should be done away with, and English should be made the common language of the country without delay, according to Clarence Stratton, Ph. D., vice-president of the National Council of Teachers of English, and secretary of the committee on American speech. "Perhaps no country on the globe," said Dr. Stratton, giving his views for The Christian Science Monitor, "presents the same case as the United States, where, in widely stretching, contiguous territory, thousands of inhabitants, some of them citizens, speak languages foreign to the rest of the population. True, England's domains offer a similar condition, with her African and Asiatic colonies, yet in them the peoples are geographically separated. So, too, France owns colonies in which African and oriental tongues are native, but they are also separated and colonial. The United States has in New York alone almost as many Greeks as Athens itself; in Chicago almost as many Germans as any city of the fatherland."

"The most serious aspect of these centers of foreign languages is that the speech isolation more effectively than any determined antagonism of intellect cuts off all these people from active participation in our national habits and ideals. And in the present circumstance of our war with Germany it offers the unprecedented and incomprehensible result of Germans who fled from their native land because of Prussian militarism, now turning to support it in sentiment because of some mistaken and utterly illogical sense of patriotism."

"As a first step toward the nationalization of all these peoples, we should insist on their learning to speak our language, and read our expression of our history, our events, our aims, in our own language. Historically, this nation began with English, but naturally we now speak a different tongue, American. This is different from English in vocabulary. Go into a British bicycle store, and ask whether you may hire a wheel, and you will probably be asked whether you want a front wheel or a back one. There are no ticket offices in England; there are booking offices instead. Goods, trains, luggage, lifts, tubes, shunt, music halls, pit, are all English terms for things we express differently in America. Our language is markedly different in pronunciation. When we consider the intonation and inflection we realize how widely separated the two means of expression have become."

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"To attain such Americanization as we need, the schools of the nation have already done a great deal, not only in the regular curricula, but in supplemental ways. Night schools have been crowded with men and women of all ages, in classes to learn English. Statistics record an always increasing number who take advantage of this provision by cities. The situation becomes discouraging only

when these great numbers are compared with the huge masses never reached by a gleam of desire for speaking the language of the Promised Land. Schools of citizenship and schools of English for immigrants cost a great deal of money, and only certain cities can add to the already heavy expense of education this seemingly philanthropic aid to mature persons."

He noted that educators have not only taken up this work for imparting the speech of the United States to the immigrant, but have also become interested in the teaching of the vernacular in general in the schools. "Criticism by the outside world," he observed, "as well as observation from within, have indicated that more emphasis should be placed on the student's ability to speak his language than upon any other aspect of his knowledge. Old-fashioned oratory, elocution and declamation are really old-fashioned now; distrusted and almost discarded; but replaced by a saner, quieter, more effective standard of speech; practical, convincing, charming, moving, in all uses from private conversation to congressional debate. Such standards the National Council of Teachers of English has been striving to inculcate and attain, and to that end its committee on American speech has already enlisted a vast amount of quiet, concerted effort, and given a great deal of detailed help. Not a single questioned school or educator in the land has failed to register a sincere conviction that in the proper training in the use of speech lies the greatest factor of education. It is a stupendous task. Results will come slowly. There can be no spectacular change in methods or aims, but a widespread emphasis upon good speaking cannot fail to be felt throughout the schools of the land."

"Educators can go only so far, however; the remainder of the work rests with the general public. To influence this community idea of the desirability and possibility of better speech, the committee is widely distributed geographically and variously represented by educators, actors, singers, dramatists, editors, writers, lawyers, physicians, manufacturers and clergymen."

EDUCATION NOTES FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Nothing can better show the scope of the new Education Bill for England and Wales than the opening section of the first clause. It is therefore here given in full:

"With a view to the establishment of a national system of public education available for all persons capable of profiting thereby, it shall be the duty of the council of every county and county borough, so far as their powers extend, to contribute thereto by providing for the progressive development and comprehensive organization of education in respect of their area, and with that object to submit to the Board of Education, when required by the board, schemes showing the mode in which their duties and powers under the Education Acts are to be performed and exercised, whether separately or in cooperation with other authorities."

"As a first step toward the nationalization of all these peoples, we should insist on their learning to speak our language, and read our expression of our history, our events, our aims, in our own language. Historically, this nation began with English, but naturally we now speak a different tongue, American. This is different from English in vocabulary. Go into a British bicycle store, and ask whether you may hire a wheel, and you will probably be asked whether you want a front wheel or a back one. There are no ticket offices in England; there are booking offices instead. Goods, trains, luggage, lifts, tubes, shunt, music halls, pit, are all English terms for things we express differently in America. Our language is markedly different in pronunciation. When we consider the intonation and inflection we realize how widely separated the two means of expression have become."

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WAR EDUCATION AT PLATTSBURG

Camp in Military College Using Object Lesson Method of Instruction to a Large Extent — Y.M.C.A. Work Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An appeal has been issued by Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, chairman of the Canal Control Committee, to local municipal authorities, chambers of commerce, and traders' associations throughout the country, to promote the use of inland waterways for transport to the greatest possible extent in order to relieve the pressure on the railways.

The appeal states that the principal object for which the Canal Control Committee has been appointed is to relieve the traffic on the railways by increasing the amount carried on canals. The railways have already been depleted of much of their equipment, a considerable number of their experienced workers have gone into the army, and the quantity of traffic of all kinds with which the railways have to deal has greatly increased. As a result they are today severely taxed, and it has become an urgent necessity that they should be afforded relief. One method of giving this relief will be to divert as much traffic as possible from railways to canals.

The appeal goes on to say that the Canal Control Committee has appointed three subcommittees to assist it, namely, the northern, midland and southern. Every canal will come under the control of one of these subcommittees. Since the beginning of the war, continues the appeal, both the canal companies and the carriers on the canals have lost a considerable number of their employees, but the committee is taking steps to provide crews for as large a number of boats as possible, and it is hoped that a greater number of boats capable of carrying traffic will be available at an early date.

It is very desirable that all engaged in sending or receiving goods of any kind, but more especially those kinds which are suitable for canal transport, should realize the difficulties in connection with transport in the country, and that these difficulties are likely to increase owing to the requirements of the war. It is also desirable that all who have wharfage accommodation on, or who are in close proximity to, inland waterways, should, when practicable, provide themselves with boats for canal traffic. Several firms at the present time have their own boats, but a number of boats are not in use, and it is possible that arrangements can be made to secure some of those idle boats for any firm who may be able to use them. It is thought that most firms would be able to find one or two men in their own employment over military age, who, after a few weeks' training, would be able to work the firm's boats.

NIAGARA FALLS POWER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A royal commission is to be appointed to conduct an inquiry into the exportation of power generated at Niagara Falls to the United States, and it is stated that Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, has been chosen the royal commissioner. At present three companies on the Canadian side of Niagara River have licenses to export certain quantities of electric energy and this they do to customers on the American side.

The charge is made by the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario that the electricity which is being transmitted across the boundary is required to keep Ontario factories in operation and this condition of affairs the Federal Government is asked to stop. The power companies on the other hand protest that they have customers in the United States and that they should not be placed in such a position that they could not carry out their contracts. This is the problem which Sir Henry Drayton has to solve and to report upon to the Government.

CANADIANS TO TRAIN IN TEXAS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Of the 4000 cadets and mechanics in training in Canada with the Royal Flying Corps, it is practically certain that 3500 will winter in Ft. Worth, Tex., where the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada is spending over \$3,000,000 on an aviation camp. The central office will remain in Toronto, however, and the camp in Texas will be governed from here, the administrative staff being directly responsible to the Royal Flying Corps in Great Britain. Long Branch and Armour Heights camps will remain in operation all winter in order that tests may be made as to whether the work can be carried on during the severe cold weather.

The Y. M. C. A. war work activities are nowhere better illustrated than they are in this camp. From the very beginning, the middle of May, to date, the work has been quite successful here, and it is expanding right along. Facilities of all kinds have been provided and are freely used. A number of Protestant clergymen have been as sojourners and workers, such as the Rev. F. L. Janeway, assistant pastor of the Brick Church in New York, who is now acting as a Y. M. C. A. worker. The library which was begun by the Y. M. C. A. with the books sent by the New York State Library and others has developed to a large scale, being now handled by a specialist in books, George G. Champlin, who is a member of the state library staff. High-class books, papers and periodicals are provided on liberal scale for reading-room and circulation purposes, and many valuable observations are being made for the future work of providing reading facilities for the army.

The work here cares for the camp of the First New York Artillery regiment, where 1200 enlisted men are provided with reading, as well as for the student camp, and the men themselves determine what kind of books shall be provided. They have already decided that the war and kindred topics lead in the reading desired, closely followed by high-class fiction; biography, adventure, travel, history are also acceptable and many want books on popular mechanics, to tell them how to make things. The chief point to avoid is the cumbering of the shelves with unused books. To organize reading in any camp a book expert is needed at first for observation and preliminary work, after which a caretaker of books can keep the work going. Men ask for books as soon as they realize that they have that privilege, and it is an interesting fact that they seldom ask for any that are questionable. When books are asked for here they are sent from the state library. Hostess

RECREATION FOR MEN IN CAMPS

President Wilson Approves Plan for Campaign to Raise Entertainment Fund for Soldiers and Sailors in Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson indorsed, and Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels jointly authorized, on Wednesday, a national campaign to raise "\$3 for each soldier and sailor," for the purpose of providing entertainment and hospitality for the men of the new army and navy in the cities and towns near the training camps. The campaign will be directed by the War Camps Committee, composed of prominent men in different parts of the country, whose names will be announced in a few days.

The appeal states that the principal object for which the Canal Control Committee has been appointed is to relieve the traffic on the railways by increasing the amount carried on canals. The railways have already been depleted of much of their equipment, a considerable number of their experienced workers have gone into the army, and the quantity of traffic of all kinds with which the railways have to deal has greatly increased. As a result they are today severely taxed, and it has become an urgent necessity that they should be afforded relief. One method of giving this relief will be to divert as much traffic as possible from railways to canals.

The appeal goes on to say that the Canal Control Committee has appointed three subcommittees to assist it, namely, the northern, midland and southern. Every canal will come under the control of one of these subcommittees. Since the beginning of the war, continues the appeal, both the canal companies and the carriers on the canals have lost a considerable number of their employees, but the committee is taking steps to provide crews for as large a number of boats as possible, and it is hoped that a greater number of boats capable of carrying traffic will be available at an early date.

It is very desirable that all engaged in sending or receiving goods of any kind, but more especially those kinds which are suitable for canal transport, should realize the difficulties in connection with transport in the country, and that these difficulties are likely to increase owing to the requirements of the war. It is also desirable that all who have wharfage accommodation on, or who are in close proximity to, inland waterways, should, when practicable, provide themselves with boats for canal traffic. Several firms at the present time have their own boats, but a number of boats are not in use, and it is possible that arrangements can be made to secure some of those idle boats for any firm who may be able to use them. It is thought that most firms would be able to find one or two men in their own employment over military age, who, after a few weeks' training, would be able to work the firm's boats.

"In any event, let me assure you of my warm support.

"Sincerely yours,
"Signed" WOODROW WILSON."

So far as possible, the campaign will be conducted through local committees, and to every city and town in the United States with a population of 2500 or more will be assigned its quota.

Upon President Wilson's proposal, a special appeal for assistance will be made to local Chambers of Commerce, and the matter will be laid before the war convention on American business, now in session at Atlantic City, under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

MARKET GARDENERS AND ALLOTMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Under the pressure of the war a new industry has grown up in Austria, that of finding substitutes for the rapidly increasing list of unobtainable foodstuffs. Speaking on the subject of "What We Eat," the famous Austrian chemist, Professor Albert Jolles, makes a searching analysis of the principal constituents of these substitutes, and dryly remarks that the greatest trouble with them is that people are not accustomed to the taste. Most important of all, he says, is the bread question. Here the substitutes can be divided into two groups. In the first are barley, maize, oats and potatoes, which possess a certain amount of nourishment, whilst those of the second group, such as hay, straw, sawdust, roots and Iceland moss, have scarcely any nutritive value. For milk there is no real substitute, only preserved products in the shape of milk-powder and condensed milk. Both of these can easily be spoiled, especially the condensed milk, if not properly sterilized and very carefully stored.

Egg substitutes, which spring up like mushrooms over night, are usually nothing more than yellow colored baking powder with the addition of a little cornstarch. The only effect of this is to give a slightly yellow tinge to the pastry and also to raise it; it has very little nutritive value. There are other fraudulent substitutes for eggs, generally made of albumen, or caffeine preparations, the last mixed with cornstarch. For meat, one of the chief substitutes is a war sausage. There is also a so-called "vegetable meat" made chiefly from wheat gluten colored red. Even for lemons there are substitutes, most of them made from a liquid solution of tartaric acid, colored with a yellow tar dye. The product is then scented with a few drops of essence of lemon.

For sugar, which is fast disappearing from the market, saccharine is the only substitute. The nutritive value of this preparation is really nil. On account of its extraordinary sweetness, and also to make it dissolve more easily, it is mixed with bicarbonate of soda. Unfortunately this addition is often used in such large quantities that the actual sweetening strength is reduced almost to vanishing point.

As a result of the shortage of fats, many substitutes have been tried for glycerine, which is in very great demand. Amongst them are the sap from various plants, gelatine, liquid starch, calcium chloride, and chloride of magnesia.

between allotment holders and market gardeners were put forward. One speaker said that market gardeners objected to having to compete with allotment holders who sold their surplus crops. In doing this they forfeited their status as amateurs and could hardly expect encouragement from professional gardeners. If they were to send their surplus crops to the military hospitals they would be doing a praiseworthy national service and would not risk glutting the market, to the detriment of legitimate traders. Another speaker took the view that allotment holders generally grew for their own consumption, sending the remainder to hospitals. The opinion was also expressed that the competition to which market gardeners objected was set up chiefly by old allotment holders and not so much by those who had come into being during the war.

ISLE OF MAN AND THE FINANCIAL QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—How thoroughly quiet the liquor interests of the Northwest are at this juncture may be deduced from the fact that no effort has been made to contest North Dakota's new "bone-dry" law, in spite of the fact that Associate Justice James E. Robinson of the North Dakota Supreme Court, in two different voluntary opinions, has declared that statute unconstitutional, and has asserted that the importation of intoxicants for personal use is not prohibited and cannot be prohibited under the Constitution of North Dakota.

Judge Robinson, who proved the Nonpartisan League's best voter, next to Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, at the polls last fall, writes a "Saturday Evening Letter" which has come to be an institution in North Dakota. It is eagerly sought and printed by all independent newspapers of the State.

League organs scorn the "Saturday Evening Letter," for Judge Robinson has proven a tartar to the league which discovered him and brought him to his high pinnacle. It is in these letters that the Judge has dissected the North Dakota "bone-dry" statute, which became effective July 1; has asserted that it was passed by the nonpartisan House of Representatives in such a bunglesome manner that it never could become law, even were it constitutional, and that under no reading of the Constitution can it be held to be legal.

But the liquor interests, which a year ago would have eagerly seized upon these letters and made them campaign material, have not made a single move to avail themselves of this opportunity. The importation of liquor, which was declared by Attorney-General Langer, last January, to approximate \$1,000,000 monthly, has fallen to practically nothing. One or two underground lines have been established from Montana by daring taxicab drivers, and the stuff is brought as far as the State capital, almost 200 miles inland, and sold at \$5 the quart, but the amount is so small as compared with the imports of the good old days as to be hardly worth mentioning, and both Federal and State authorities claim to

NORTH DAKOTA NOW VERY DRY

New Prohibitory Liquor Law Being Strictly Enforced, Notwithstanding It Has Been Declared Unconstitutional

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CHICAGO MAYOR HAILS SOLDIERS

Patriotic Proclamation Urges Citizens to Cheer Departing Recruits and Wish for Success of Loyal Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor William Hale Thompson made a right-about-face in expression on the war, on Wednesday, when he issued a patriotic proclamation on the occasion of the drafted men setting out for the cantonment, bidding our soldiers and sailors Godspeed, "with assurance of our fondest hopes for the success of our arms in any conflict in which they may engage." The Mayor's proclamation is appended:

"Whereas, In the creation of a national army, in its many branches of service, and the recruiting of our navy to a war footing, in accordance with the law of the land, many thousands of our young men will be called to the national colors; and,

"Whereas, In obedience to law, many of our citizens already have gone, and 3000 others are leaving today, and still others will leave hereafter, to go into training in order to prepare themselves to give such service as their Government may call upon them to render; now,

"Therefore, I, William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, call upon our citizens to show to our soldiers and sailors who are leaving for the front, that our hearts, hopes, our prayers, go with them and will abide with them in their camps, on the fields and on the sea, where their deeds shall shed further luster on the flag of freedom. And in the name of our two and a half million people, united in a common love for the blessings of our free Government, and with assurance of our fondest hopes for the success of our arms in any conflict in which they may engage, I bid our soldiers and sailors Godspeed. Respectfully,

"WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
"Mayor."

James McCreery & Co.
NEW YORK
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Offering Extraordinary Values DOMESTIC RUGS

Over Two Thousand Durable Domestic Rugs from three of the most prominent manufacturers of this Country at very special prices.

Royal Wilton Rugs

9x12 ft. **41.25** regularly 54.00

A large assortment of choice patterns; rich colorings.

Royal Wilton Rugs

8x3x10 ft. **39.75** regularly 49.50

A large assortment to choose from; same quality as 9x12 ft. Rug, but for smaller rooms.

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9x12 ft. **32.50** regularly 37.50

Handsome durable rugs woven in one piece; will give unusual service; all neatly fringed.

Exceptional Values

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Hemmed Huck Towels, doz... **1.90, 2.50, 3.50**

Hemstitched Huck Towels.....
doz. **2.75, 3.75, 5.00**

Hemstitched Huck Towels,—guest size.....
doz. **2.00 and 2.75**

Pure Linen Huck Towels doz. **4.50, 6.00, 7.50**

Pure Linen Huck Towels,—guest size.....
doz. **3.00, 3.75, 5.00**

Turkish Bath Towels...doz. **2.50, 3.00, 4.50**

Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels, with name woven in red
doz. **3.50**

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.

3.25, 4.50 and 6.00

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Tea Napkins.

doz. 5.25, 6.75 and 9.00

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Napkins.

doz. 2.25 and 2.50

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Tray Cloths.

each 25c and 30c

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linen Pillow Covers.

each 1.90, 2.25 and 2.50

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets: 54x90 68x99 72x99 81x99 90x99 90x108
75c each 90c each 1.10 each 1.20 each 1.30 each 1.40 each

Cases: 42x36 45x36 50x36 54x36
23c each 25c each 29c each 34c each

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BELMONT SPRING TOURNEY STARTS

Francis Ouimet, Western Amateur Champion, Turns in Splendid Card of 72 in Qualifying Round Medal Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WAVERLY, Mass.—With 60 of the leading golfers of Greater Boston entered, including Francis Ouimet, western amateur champion and former United States national open and amateur title holder, among them, play started this morning in the annual fall open tournament of the Belmont Springs Country Club. Conditions were splendid for playing and it was expected that the qualifying scores would be low.

Ouimet was paired with a younger brother, W. A. Ouimet, who is just taking up this game. The younger brother turned in a card of 96, going out in 56 and coming home in 46. Francis Ouimet gave one of the best exhibitions of golf seen on the local links in some time and turned in the splendid card of 72, going out in 36 and coming home in the same number. It was freely predicted that this card would win the qualifying-round gold medal.

The course, as stated, was in condition for fine playing and Ouimet appeared in championship form and ready to take full advantage of the conditions. Going out he bettered par at the first, sixth and eighth holes. The second and ninth were the only holes which he played in over par, being one higher at each, while at the other outward holes he was even.

Coming in he bettered par at the tenth, twelfth and fourteenth holes and was even with it at all the others. His card follows:

Out 3 4 4 5 3 4 5 3 5 36
In 4 5 3 5 4 3 4 4 36-72

H. T. Bond of Winchester turned in one of the low cards of the early morning play, getting an 82, playing the first nine holes in 41 and having the same for the homeward journey. The qualifying-scores follow:

Francis Ouimet, Woodland Out in 72
H. T. Bond, Winchester 41 41 82
G. M. Brooks, Winchester 45 41 86
R. W. Rivers, Oakley 44 42 87
J. A. Wheeler, Lexington 43 44 87
G. H. Pusher, Weston 45 44 89
R. M. Hill, Wollaston 47 47 90
W. A. Hill, Springfield 44 45 92
A. W. Hill, Springfield 45 45 93
A. M. Pond, Winchester 46 46 95
F. R. Mitchell, invited 48 46 94
J. S. Smith, Lexington 48 46 94
W. A. Ouimet, invited 50 48 96
W. O. Kennedy, Weston 51 45 97
C. S. Dodge, Commonwealth 45 51 99
F. V. Cheney, Thorne Lea 55 45 109
J. S. Donavan, Belmont Springs 48 48 100
G. L. Crittenden, Belmont Springs 50 52 105
H. E. Clark, Hatherly 53 52 105
C. A. Williams, Commonwealth 53 52 107
J. J. Gillespie, Beverly 57 59 116
John Robinson, Belmont Springs No card
I. W. Small, Belmont Springs No card
F. D. Magee, Oakley No card
T. L. Quincy, Arlington No card
C. F. Warner, Framingham No card

*Withdrew from match play.

The entire proceeds of the tournament will be turned over to the American Red Cross. Three sixteens are to qualify, the first to play through for the Belmont trophy, the second division for the President's trophy and the third sixteen for the committee's trophy.

First and second rounds of match play in all three divisions are scheduled for tomorrow morning and afternoon, with the semifinals coming Saturday morning, and the finals Saturday afternoon. The first division will play through their match rounds from scratch, while the other two flights will use their state handicaps.

On Saturday there will also be a handicap versus bogie competition. A ruling has been made by the committee in charge that all matches after the qualifying round must not start later than 10 o'clock a. m., and 2:30 o'clock p. m., or the match will be forfeited.

COBB WILL PLAY WITH ALL-STARS

While it will be a few days before the committee in charge of "Murnane Day," which is to be held at Fenway Park, Thursday, Sept. 27, will announce the line up of the "All-Stars" baseball team which will face the Boston Red Sox in a special game, it is possible to name some of the players who are sure to be on hand for the contest. Among this number are: Cobb of the Detroit Americans; Speaker and O'Neill of the Cleveland Americans; Maranville of the Boston Nationals; McInnis and Schang of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Speaker and O'Neill will be here in Boston the day before the game and will remain over. Cobb, who will not go to Philadelphia with the Tigers, will come to Boston, while Maranville will come all the way from Cincinnati to help make the day a success. First Baseman Sisler of the St. Louis Browns also will be on hand if in shape to play next week.

TRINITY DROPS SCHEDULE

HARTFORD, Conn.—The athletic council of Trinity College has decided to abandon the football schedule arranged last spring and substitute games with some teams near Hartford because so many candidates have enlisted. Middlebury, Amherst, Bowdoin, New York University, Connecticut Agricultural College and Union games are dropped. The reason given for abandoning the general football schedule was that military drill will be required of every student, leaving little time for games.

BASEBALL HEADS HOLDING MEETING IN CINCINNATI

Drafting of Minors Into the Major League Clubs Will Take Place at Gathering

CINCINNATI, O.—Arrangements for the 1917 world's series will not be made before tomorrow, if then. This seemed certain when the members of the national commission gathered here today in their annual draft meeting, which this year will be combined with the world's series session. Because the White Sox and Giants have not yet clinched the pennants, the commission members think they would better wait a day or two before making arrangements for the series between those clubs.

Today's meeting is scheduled to start at 11 a. m. and the first business to be taken up will be the work of arranging for an Ohio championship series between the Cincinnati and Cleveland clubs. After this has been completed the annual draft of minor league players by the big league clubs will be in order. Chairman A. G. Herrmann was certain that nothing would be done about the world series today.

Big leaguers present besides those connected with the Cincinnati club were Col. J. J. Ruppert, president; Harry Sparrow, business manager, and Robert Gilks, and Joseph Kelley, scouts, of the New York Americans; B. B. Johnson, president of the American League; J. C. Dunn, owner of the Cleveland Americans; Ira Thomas, scout for the Philadelphia Athletics; M. Kahoe, scout for the Boston Nationals; William Murray, scout for the Cincinnati Reds, P. Livingston, manager, and W. Doyle, scout of the Milwaukee American Association club, also were on hand, as was E. G. Barrow, president of the International League. Others were arriving hourly.

Colonel Ruppert freely admits that he is in the market for a new third baseman, indicating that the New York Americans are through with J. F. Baker, now under suspension. He said that Baker's suspension will stand until Manager Donovan is ready to lift it as Donovan suspended Baker and the case is entirely in his hands. "Baker," he said, "was not suspended for failing to accompany the club to Bridgeport, Conn., for an exhibition game Sunday. His suspension is the result of his actions Monday. Donovan decided Monday morning to play Maisel at third base against Boston that afternoon. He told me of his plans Monday morning and I said anything he did was agreeable to me."

"When Donovan told Baker Monday afternoon to sit on the bench and the visitors to four hits, two of them being made by Veach. The latter scored the only run of the second game when he opened the second inning with a triple to right field and scored on Hellman's sacrifice fly. Scott was the only member of the locals to reach second base. The scores:

FRIST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 5 4 5
Boston 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 8

Batteries—James and Stange; Shore, Pennock and Cady. Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 53m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 6
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0

Batteries—Daus and Stange; Mays and Agnew. Time—1h. 20m.

ATHLETICS WIN FROM CHICAGO, 2-1

Shanks was the only Washington player who was unable to get at least one hit yesterday.

Merkle of the Chicago Nationals was the only player who made a home run in the two major leagues yesterday.

It looks very much as if Boston would have a city series this fall. Both teams appear to be favorable to the playing of the games.

Another half-game lead for the Chicago White Sox despite the fact that they lost yesterday. This gives them the biggest lead they have held this year.

Stanley Coveleskie of Cleveland was pitching star yesterday holding New York to only one hit. Daus of Detroit came next by holding Boston to three hits while Mays of Boston held Detroit to four hits.

The baseball championship races have been very close this season, with the exception of the National League. Only 2½ games separated the first three teams in the American Association, with two of the teams tied for second place.

Bush of Detroit gave yesterday as fine an exhibition of shortstop playing as has been seen in Boston in many days. He not only covered a lot of territory; but he made some extremely long throws to first base, every one being on the mark.

Pitcher Daus of Detroit is just now in championship form and if he holds it next season with Ehmke developing as rapidly as he has this summer, Manager Jennings should enter the 1918 championship season with better prospects than he had this spring.

Ty Cobb showed that he is still the premier base runner of major league ball in the first game of the Detroit-Boston double-header yesterday. Going from first to home in an attempted steal of second base is pretty near the record, especially when only one error was made during the play.

Before the regular scheduled game the New York regular team defeated

CHICAGO GAINS ON THE RED SOX

White Sox Lose Only One Game While Boston Champions Are Defeated by the Detroit Tigers in Two Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | 1917 | 1916 |
|--------------|-----|------|------|------|
| Chicago | 85 | 49 | 669 | 572 |
| Boston | 45 | 54 | 584 | 554 |
| Cleveland | 80 | 63 | 559 | 511 |
| Detroit | 72 | 72 | 509 | 569 |
| Washington | 67 | 71 | 488 | 503 |
| New York | 66 | 75 | 488 | 521 |
| St. Louis | 52 | 92 | 381 | 514 |
| Philadelphia | 50 | 89 | 360 | 220 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|--------------|------|------|
| Detroit | 5 | 2 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 1 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 0 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 |

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston, two games.

Cleveland at New York.

St. Louis at Washington.

Chicago at Philadelphia.

—

Today finds the Chicago White Sox holding a lead of eight and a half games over the Boston Red Sox in the battle for the championship of the American League baseball series of 1917. This is the largest margin Chicago has had this year. Both teams were defeated Wednesday, but the White Sox lost only one game to Philadelphia, 2 to 1, while the world's champions were dropping both ends of double-header to Detroit, the first by a score of 5 to 2 and the second, 1 to 0.

Two other games were played in this league, Washington winning from St. Louis by a score of 6 to 4 and Cleveland defeating New York, 2 to 0.

DETROIT TAKES DOUBLE-HEADER

DETROIT

GERMANY'S NEW ARMY PROGRAM AND ITS MEANING

Colonel Feyler Sees Army Group, Disconcerted by Political Demands, Recover Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In an article in the Matin, Colonel Feyler puts forward what he describes as the fresh program of the German military authorities. Military Germany, he says, disconcerted for a moment by the demands of certain popular politicians of more or less liberal views, appears to have recovered itself. This seems more and more to be the meaning of the substitution of Dr. Michaelis for von Bethmann-Hollweg. The imperial general staff, in opposition to the peace aspirations emanating from the quarters referred to, had put forward a new war program, a new assurance of victory, and had obtained the respite necessary for putting it into execution. This plan might be reconstructed from the statements of the general staff and from what had appeared in the newspapers. Stress had been laid on the weakness of Russia, and it had been said that the Turks were inclined to attempt their revenge in Mesopotamia; that the defensive strength of the Alpine and Macedonian fronts had been represented as able to withstand the most vigorous assaults, and, summing up affairs in the east, it had been made apparent that the prospects were good of recovering lost territories, of carrying the offensive of the Imperial forces to the extreme limits required in compensation for the sacrifices which had been made, and of impressing enemies and neutrals with the spectacle of a force apparently as intact as in the first days.

The execution of this eastern program, which had become the real war policy of Germany, had been represented as taking place under the cover of an impregnable western front. This front was the wall against which all the efforts of the enemies' troops were to break themselves. At the same time the submarine war was having its effect in impoverishing Great Britain, and a few Socialist international conferences at Stockholm or elsewhere would help on the solution. Help from America could hardly be a decisive factor, not that there could be any doubt as to the intentions of the United States, but because the calculations of the imperial general staff had convinced them that these intentions could not be realized. American tonnage would not be equal to its task, but labor or raw materials were lacking, but because docks and the needful skilled direction are inadequate.

Such, writes Colonel Feyler, appeared to have been the program, and measures for putting it into execution had been taken forthwith. The first had been the change of Chancellor; von Bethmann-Hollweg would not have covered the strategic maneuver with sufficient energy. Dr. Michaelis would do better, he would secure the necessary patience while the military acted. The first object seemed to have been gained, the discussions grew calmer and peace with the enemy was no more talked of openly; that was left, for the moment, to the Socialists.

The second measure to be put into execution was to make the people believe once more that the western front is impregnable and that the submarine warfare was very successful. Hence the commentaries on the recent battle in Flanders and the cooked statistics as to naval doings. The recoil at Ypres became a great victory. The imitation of the first move of the Allies to the objectives assigned had been represented as the check of much more far-reaching intentions. The English had counted on breaking through the line and had not done so, the valor of the German soldiers had kept them back, they had been beaten and the Allies would destroy themselves against the German wall. The third measure was the offensive in Galicia. It had brought about the clearance of the Austro-Hungarian territory occupied by the Russians, who had been obliged to evacuate East Galicia and the Bukovina, and in this region the fighting had been carried to the verge of Russia and to the confines of Rumania. It was a long time since flags had decked the windows of Berlin and Vienna. Now orders were given to hoist them, and the Emperor William telegraphed to the soldiers that he and God were always at the front.

Would a counter-offensive in Mesopotamia be the fourth measure to be put into execution? The Italian papers professed to have information to that effect. Whence they derived the news was unknown, but it did not seem improbable. Of all the blows which the Central Empires had received since they had been acting on the defensive none had been more serious, especially for Germany, than the fall of Baghdad. It might be said that this was the only really decisive blow which had been dealt them during this period. It had meant the disappearance of their dream of tomorrow, the mirage of a march towards the Indian Ocean, one of the main objects of the war and the means by which it had been hoped to obtain compensation for other defeats. To find this vanished hope once more in Baghdad, what more encouraging prospect could the Imperial Government look to as a means of some day obtaining forgiveness from the nation it had sacrificed? It was worthy of notice that this enterprise would be costly for the Turks alone. They and the Germans would have an equal interest in attempting it, but it would be carried out entirely by the Turks.

The advantage for the Germans was that their allies would undertake it more willingly, as something which might be directly profitable to them, than they would undertake a similar effort on distant fronts where they might seem to be fighting more for the

benefit of Austria and Bulgaria than for their own. The only objection to the project was the material aid required at a time when the other scenes of operations were making such great demands. But the objection was a slight one compared with the hoped-for results. What a fine maneuver it would be if attempts to bring about a magnanimous peace could be made on the day when the Imperial Government was in position to show the territories of Austria-Hungary free of the enemy and Baghdad reconquered under cover of an impregnable eastern front! Colonel Feyler declares that he believes that all this lies behind the change of Chancellor. The call of Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the Prince Imperial to Berlin to confer with the politicians had been decisive on this point.

REAL ESTATE

The official figures on building construction in August from 114 cities in the United States, as reported to the American Contractor, show a marked falling off from the figures of the same month of last year. One reason is the large amount of construction by the Government in places outside of the cities reporting, such as Camp Devens where more than \$6,000,000 involved, and more is being appropriated. This is more than the entire amount appropriated for building in Boston and vicinity during the entire month of August.

Another reason for low figures is the fact that the Government is not required to take out permits and consequently construction figures in large cities do not appear. There is a scarcity of skilled labor on private work on account of the great demands made by the government rush work.

The following cities show an appropriation of more than \$1,000,000 for improvements:

| Bidgs. Est. cost | New York City and vicinity | 1,211 | \$5,134,100 |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | Cleveland | 1,109 <td>5,019,000 </td> | 5,019,000 |
| | Cleveland | 1,122 <td>5,179,215 </td> | 5,179,215 |
| | Chicago | 374 <td>4,277,250 </td> | 4,277,250 |
| | Detroit | 883 <td>2,035,750 </td> | 2,035,750 |
| | Philadelphia | 668 <td>1,554,115 </td> | 1,554,115 |
| | San Francisco | 436 <td>1,217,691 </td> | 1,217,691 |
| | Buffalo | 463 | 1,210,000 |
| | Washington, D. C. | 281 | 1,038,180 |

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Sylvester Connolly has sold to Joseph A. Kelly, the two frame apartment houses situated at 44 and 46 West Cottage Street, Roxbury. The total assessment amounts to \$20,000, which includes \$3400 carried on 7249 square feet of lard.

Carson J. Bennett has sold to George E. Roberts, a frame dwelling house and 171 square feet of land, located at 64 Yeoman Street, carrying an assessment of \$2400, and the land is valued at \$1400 of the amount.

Final papers have gone to record from Mary E. Hubbard estate et al., to Patrick Mannix et al., who purchased the frame dwelling house and stable, at 5 and 7 Magnolia Square, Dorchester. There is a land area of 847 square feet, valued at \$2100, that is included in the \$6000 assessment.

WAKEFIELD PROPERTY SOLD

Laura M. Forrest has sold her property situated on Elm Street, Wakefield, containing 1 1/4 acres of land, a six-room house with modern improvements and several poultry houses. Earl H. Hunt of Malden buys for a home through George W. Hall, 60 State Street.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish arrivals at the Boston Fish Pier today were confined to three schooners with a total of 68,400 pounds of groundfish and 11 medium-sized swordfish. Prices advanced slightly due to the light receipts. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight were: Steak cod, \$9.50@13.50; market cod, \$5@9; steaks pollock, \$6.67.25; steak cusk, \$6.67.25; swordfish, \$26@28; and Haddock \$7@10. The schooner Yankees brought nine swordfish and the other arrivals were the schooners Jos. P. Mesquita, with 48,500 pounds groundfish, and Ralph Russell with 19,900 pounds of groundfish and two swordfish.

In one trip the Gloucester schooner Higco stocked \$4600 worth of mackerel, each member of the crew sharing \$258 for the one day's work. The schooner Arethusa recently stocked \$4500 worth of fresh and salt fish, the crew receiving \$84 each. The British schooner Argonia arrived at Gloucester today from St. Jagoes, Newfoundland, with 375,000 pounds of salt codfish for a Gloucester concern. About 400 barrels of large spawn herring were landed by a fleet of small boats.

SCHOONER CHARGED WITH AIDING ENEMY

A GULF PORT.—It has become known here that the United States schooner Goldfields has been seized near this port and its crew have been arrested on charges of aiding the enemy, by agents of the Federal Government. All members of the crew, with the exception of the skipper, are said to be Spaniards. According to reports, the vessel is suspected of having supplied oil to German submarines while en route from a southern European port to this port.

The Goldfields ran aground off this recently and was towed into this harbor after which federal agents, it was said, learned of her presence in American waters. A formal charge of "aiding the enemy" has been made against the crew.

PASTOR LEAVES CHURCH WORK

MILLBURY, Mass.—The Rev. Harold L. Rotzel of the local Methodist Church is to leave about Oct. 1 to take up work for the League for Democratic Control in Boston. This announcement was made here last night at a meeting of the conference board of the local church.

CHIEF POINTS IN DISCUSSION ON THE CORFU PACT

Various Aspects of the Question Presented in Article on Subject by Italian Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The main points of the discussion on the Corfu agreement, to which the leading Italian papers, day by day, have been devoting so much space, are summed up in a long article in the Corriere della Sera. The opponents of the constitution of an independent Jugo-Slavia uniting Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia, consider the Jugo-Slav movement artificial and the embodiment of an attempt to set up a Jugo-Slav State, inevitably inimical to Italian interests which would gravitate into the orbit of Germano-Austrian policy, and would become, in fact, a second Austria on the frontiers of Italy. Those of this way of thinking hold that Italy's policy should be the establishment of an independent Slovenia-Croatia, and an independent Serbia. Such a policy, according to the Corriere della Sera, would be neither more nor less than an application of the Austrian system of "divide et impera."

That the Jugo-Slav movement is not an artificial creation set up by Austrian influences during the war, the Corriere della Sera holds to be capable of ample proof; it advances the provisions of Mazzini and Tommaso as well as the writings of Conte Sammolini in 1859 and the observations of Cesare Battista and Virginio Gayda during the Balkan War of 1912 and 1913. "In reality," the article goes on to say, "the national movement of the Southern Slavs, originating during the Napoleonic epoch and remaining latent during the greater part of the Nineteenth Century, revived in a remarkable way in 1905, when the Serbo-Croat coalition was formed and when a successful campaign was undertaken against the Austrian Party of the Right, led by Dr. Franck. A further development took place after the struggle of 1912-1913, which did so much to add to the moral and material importance of Serbia, and increased that country's attraction for its kindred races within the Austrian Empire. One thinks of Austrian Croats, Slavs and Serbs migrating into Serbia and being hailed as brothers and called to fill public offices, for all the world like the refugees from other Italian regions in Piedmont between 1849 and 1859; one thinks of the Austrian Serbs who, after 1912, emigrated to colonize Kosovo, and one thinks of the political attempts against Austrian authority. The best proof, however, of the existence and efficiency of the movement lies in the fact that the Argus-eyed Austrian Government has endeavored in every way to stifle it, by favoring the Party of the Right against the Serbo-Croatian coalition, suppressing the Serbo-phil agitation and, at length, in 1914, throwing itself upon Serbia in the endeavor, by crushing her, to extinguish the embers of the Southern Slav movement; just as the attempt had been made in Piedmont in 1914 to extinguish the embers of the Italian movement. It is not easy to see what basis exists for the supposition that Jugo-Slavia would be the enemy of Italy and the ally of the Austro-Germans. It seems far more probable that Jugo-Slavia can be constituted only by breaking free from the Austro-Germans, in which case, like the Italians, it would have to reckon with their permanent hostility and, being much weaker than Italy, it would be entirely to its interest to lean on that country for assistance in resisting the threatening pressure from the Austro-Germans in the north. In support of this view may be quoted the words of M. Pashitch in an interview in the London Daily Chronicle, that 'they desire alliance and friendship with Italy, and their interests in opposing Teutonic ambition are identical.'

The article next examines the relative merits of the two schemes, the creation of an independent Croatia-Slovenia, or of an independent Jugo-Slavia, and gives as its opinion that the latter presents far fewer perils for Italy than the former. An independent Croatia-Slovenia, in which the Austrian clerical elements would go uncountered would constitute a state calculated to drift inevitably within the Austrian-German orbit, while in a state of Croatia-Slovenia-Serbia the Serbian-orthodox elements would exercise a counteracting anti-Austrian, anti-German influence. In fact, the danger of an agreement between Jugo-Slavia and Austria-Germany is entirely hypothetical, whereas the danger of an independent Croatia-Slovenia becoming the satellite of the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern policy is evident. Sufficient proof of this exists in the fact that the program of a Croatia divided from Serbia is the program of that same Dr. Franck, the leader in Croatia of the clerical elements devoted to the Hapsburgs. The anxieties and protests evoked by the treaty of Corfu, and the project of the constitution of a Croatian and Slovene Serbian State seem exaggerated. Those opposing that agreement had represented it as a victory of the Croation over the Serbian element and had declared that in a Jugo-Slav State the Serbian element, less educated and worn out by a long war, would be dominated by the Croatian. To this, it might be replied that the protests against the Corfu agreement came largely from the Croatian and Slovene elements and that Serbia, although diminished as to population, remained the center of the Southern Slav movement, just as, for the other Italian regions, Piedmont remained the center of the Italian movement after the disasters of 1848 and after Novara.

The Corfu agreement should be examined with care and everything should be excluded from it which could even distantly menace those

Italian interests which are clearly defined, guaranteed by treaties and beyond discussion. On the other hand, uncompromising opposition to the constitution of a Jugo-Slav State is a great mistake and is liable to give Italy's enemies the means of increasing Slav opposition to her and to create in the allied countries that state of feeling which the journey of Baron Sonnino had done so much to destroy. To deny the existence of the national movement of the Southern Slavs because the Croats were fighting the Serbs under the Austrian banner and because a strong Austrian party exists in Croatia, would be like denying that a national Italian movement existed in 1859-1861 because the Garibaldians were fighting against Italians in Sicily and Southern Italy, and because there was a movement strongly hostile to the plebiscite.

There are many analogies between the Italian and Jugo-Slav movements; with regard to the movement, it is to be hoped that the Italians will not repeat the mistake made in 1869 by the French, under the leadership of Thiers, with regard to the Italian movement.

Once the Italians have secured the triumph of their just points of view, once their thrice-sacred national and strategic interests on the Adriatic have been secured, they should hold out a hand to the Southern Slavs and encourage them in their struggle against the German Magyars, as decisive a factor in their future as that of Italy. Such a policy will not only safeguard Italian interests, but will sow good seed for the future, uniting with the destinies of Italy a national movement destined to triumph sooner or later and assuring her of the gratitude of the Southern Slavs, who, especially in the early days of their national life, would have so much need of support, counsel and help, and who would turn naturally to the Italians if these do not exert themselves to repulse them.

SIR G. E. FOSTER SPEAKS ON WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—At the luncheon on Win-the-War day at the Ottawa Exhibition, the principal guest was Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce who made a rousing speech.

"Canada," he said, "must build for a war that may last for years. At all events Canada must build for a war that will last until Germany is finally and unquestionably conquered."

"Today I feel that at last humanity has won the struggle for the final contest for the future of the world over has stripped herself for the final contest for the future of humanity. The agreement between all classes of humanity that never again in the history of the civilized world shall there be a savage, unpoliced robber and despotic nation menacing the world's liberty, progressing and threatening liberty. The final victory, however, will be—not a victory of arms, power or nations—but a victory of humanity."

"Look at the situation," Sir George continued, "three years have passed, and now look at the German front. It has now been pushed up into Russia—in disorganized, confused Russia. Russia is mighty in her power, tremendous in her resources, but let me emphasize that Russia is not a factor in the war at the present time—in aggressive warfare. There is plenty of work which has not yet been done and plenty of work which has yet to be done."

"In all the history of ages, there was never such a war that was so much a war of the people—a war of humanity—as the present war.

"Germany is still very powerful. With all her resources, the enemy is strong and unbeaten. How powerful we do not know, but the man or woman who thinks that victory is close by is liable to find himself or herself mightily mistaken. We must stand to it until the war is won, for the war is going to last until Germany is beaten completely and Prussian militarism is crushed forever."

This statement on the part of the Austrian Premier, commented the Pester Lloyd, would doubtless be noted in Hungary with satisfaction so far as the sentiments it expressed were concerned, but the question still remained open whether those sentiments had been expressed with sufficient energy to secure the object in view. The Austrian Premier, continued Count Tisza's organ, calls the sitting of the Constitution Committee at which he spoke on constitutional reform in Austria "a solemn and important occasion which was exactly suited for the making of a declaration of that

COMMENT ON CZECHO-SLOVAK PROGRAM IS MADE

Pester Lloyd Asks for More Vigorous Denunciation by Austria of Czecho-Slovak Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne)—The Pester Lloyd's publication of an interview granted it Vienna correspondent by Dr. von Seidler, the Austrian Premier, and its comments thereon are illustrative both of the indignation aroused in Hungary by the Czecho-Slovak campaign conducted in the Reichsrat, and of the "Stimmung" that prevails between Hungary and Austria on this, as on so many other subjects.

The conversation, the Pester Lloyd explains, touched, among other things, upon the recent utterances of Czech deputies, and their schemes for the unification of the Czechs and the Hungarian Slovaks in a Czech State. Our correspondent, it writes, did not fail to refer quite openly to the fact that these outpourings had caused deep displeasure in Hungary, and that there were not lacking those who regarded the Austrian Government's repudiation of these attacks as inadequate.

Dr. von Seidler, it seems, repudiated that he was well aware of these things, for had Count Tisza, for instance, exclaimed in the Hungarian Diet in July: "Is there then no Austrian Government?" It was incorrect, however, he declared, to accuse his Government of keeping silence when it was its duty to speak. He himself, he observed, had combated the tendencies in question, not in passing, but on a solemn and important occasion which was exactly suited for the making of a declaration of that kind; namely, at a meeting of the Constitution Committee of the Austrian Lower House, when he advocated the working-out of an Austrian constitution that should, as a matter of course, exclude all interference with Hungarian conditions, and should not touch the relations between the two states of the Monarchy.

Count Clam Martinic, he recalled, had previously declared in the Reichsrat itself that "The Government must emphatically protest against the discussion of political relations that extended to the sovereign rights (Hohheitsshpere) of allied powers, or those of the other State of the Monarchy." For the rest, Dr. von Seidler thought it possible that in Hungary his statement might have been considered too moderate in tone, and not sufficiently emphatic; but his defense, he said, was that in the political arena emphasis was usually laid only upon debatable points, whereas no superfluous words were wasted on things that were a matter of course. "For myself," he said, "and for every Austrian politician who takes his stand unreservedly and with absolute loyalty to our cause, the world over has stripped herself for the final contest for the future of humanity."

"Canada," he said, "must build for a war that may last for years. At all events Canada must build for a war that will last until Germany is finally and unquestionably conquered."

"Besides gaining ground of great tactical value, we inflicted losses on the enemy which I am confident were at least three times those suffered by ourselves."

"I have never before known the Boche to fight so hard and so determinedly. He counter-attacked no less than 35 different times, throwing against us the very best troops in the German Army, but to all no avail.

"I am glad to note that you are using all your influence to keep the corps at full strength.

"From here I cannot make head or tail out of the political situation in Canada, it seems to me our country is about to be divided as never before. Such a thing is very deplorable, and those who are encouraging the break are assuming very grave responsibility.

"Surely wise counsel will prevail, and such action be taken as will insure that our country plays its part unto the end."

We beg to retort that the Czech, Southern Slav and Rumanian aspirations to portions of Hungarian territory were expressed in public sessions of the Austrian House of Deputies without meeting prompt and sharp repudiation from the government benches, and that the general opinion in Hungary is that declarations made in the semi-publicity of a committee are little calculated to meet with such success as claims put forward in open parliamentary session.

Reference to "inter

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SILVER DEMAND STILL URGENT

India's Requirements for Coinage Purposes the Outstanding Feature—Large Supply Held by the United States Treasury

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The high price of silver in a generation was made in 1890, when London price went to 54½ pence an ounce, for which New York equivalent would be \$1.20, according to governing conditions of that time.

Current New York quotation for bar silver of .999 fineness is 10½ cents an ounce, based on London market price for .925 fine, less cost of transportation to that market. However, actual transactions for silver here are made at materially higher prices, due to the fact that silver is now shipped from this country to the Far East via Pacific Coast ports instead of via London and the Suez Canal. Actual prices are now 107½.

Should the 350,000,000 ounces of silver represented by minted dollars held in the United States Treasury against outstanding silver certificates be sold, it would be an important factor in the market, and it is believed, would put a stop to further increases in price of silver. Some believe the price would suffer materially if that hoard were released.

The coinage demand is coming mostly from India. In 1916 alone 116,000,000 ounces were absorbed by that country and demand has not abated since then. In the same year Great Britain coined \$40,000,000 worth of silver and France minted 20,700,000 ounces, compared with 11,500,000 ounces the previous year. Large quantities of silver were coined in Russia, Germany and the other belligerent countries.

Where did the supply come from? The Indian bazaars are and have been naturally bearish on silver. Interior selling, therefore, reversed the natural trend of silver imports into India for private consumption. In 1916 exports exceeded imports by 2,359,536 ounces, while balances of imports over exports had been 45,576,886 ounces in 1915 and 56,494,007 ounces in 1914.

These import and export statistics do not include Government demand, which showed importation of 74,746,600 ounces in 1916, against a usual nominal export surplus.

Magnitude of India's silver statistics becomes apparent when world's production figures are considered, which were 177,400,000 ounces in 1916, 193,900,000 in 1915, 213,500,000 in 1914, 224,550,000 in 1913, 224,300,000 in 1912, and 226,200,000 in 1911, when the record yield was made. The decline explains itself. Mexico shows a loss of 50 per cent in production, to about 40,000,000 ounces, while all other countries including Canada also showed small recessions. United States was the only country to show steady gain in last six years.

Just as India was bearish on silver and sold, so did the rest of Asia. China poured out about 80,000,000 ounces in 1916, of which roughly 75 per cent came from interior. 43,000,000 ounces went to India and a large part found its way to Russia. It had so overpaid itself that Shanghai was glad to take 7,500,000 Philippine pesos last November and equal amount of pesos had been taken by India earlier in year. Such unusual coin as Maria Theresa dollars and Mexican and South American coin came out of hiding and sold in Far East for bullion.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS
New England (Northern)

Bid Asked
Amoskeag 68 70
do pfd 88 ..
*Androscoggin 180 ..
Appleton Co. 205 ..
*Arlington Mills 107 111
do pfd 20 ..
Berkshire Cotton Mfg. 195 ..
Bielow-Hartford 73 73
do pfd 94 98
Boot Mills 82 87
Boston Duck 1,200 ..
Cabot Mfg. 125 ..
Dwight 110 ..
Diamond Mills pfd. 90 95
Everett Mills 120 123
Mtn. Alpaca 163 170
*Great Falls Mfg. 194 197
Hamilton Mfg. Co. 98 100
Harmony Mills pfd. 95 ..
*Hill 77 ..
Lancaster Mills 85 ..
Lawrence Mfg. Co. 120 122½
Linen Mills 128 132
Mass. Cotton Mills 128 130
Merrimack Mfg. Co. 60 ..
do pfd 77 ..
*Nashua Mfg. Co. 815 ..
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co 195 ..
Ote 275 ..
Pacific Mills 137 ..
Papineau Mfg. Co. 185 200
Salmon Falls 70 ..
do pfd 102½ ..
Thorndike 1,200 ..
Tremont & Suffolk 141 ..
Waltham-Peabody 121 ..
*York Mfg. Co. 115 117½
Southern Mills
Brookside Mills 155 ..
*Lanett Cotton Mills 155 ..
Mass. Mills in Georgia 98 98
*Pacicot Mfg. Co. pfd. 100 ..
*West Point Mfg. Co. 167½ 175
MISCELLANEOUS
American Mfg. 147½ 150
do pfd 85 90
Baldwin 100 102
Chapman Valve 100 102
Draper Co. 123 125½
*Heywood Bros. & Wakefield 160 170
do pfd 99 102
Saco-Lowell Shops pfd. 400 101½

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

GULF STATES STEEL PROFIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—August net operating income of Gulf States Steel Company totaled \$444,747, an increase of \$186,153, and the best monthly earnings in history of the company.

DIVIDENDS

The New York Trust Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, payable Sept. 29.

The Alco Reduction Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on its common stock. The directors of Manning, Maxwell & Moore have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable Sept. 29.

The Mexican Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Sept. 29.

The Commercial National Bank of Boston has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 22.

The Duquesne Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

The Proctor & Gamble Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 22.

The Columbia Trust Company of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent, payable Sept. 29 to holders of record Sept. 22.

Brunswick Balke Collender Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Central and South America Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 9 to holders of record Sept. 29.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 20.

The Utah-Apex Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share and a capital distribution of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 9.

The American Power & Light Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 21.

Cornell Mills Corporation has declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 8 per cent, both payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 18.

The Kansas Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 21.

The Hender Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 20.

The Arkansas Light & Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to shareholders of record Sept. 15.

Directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19. The previous dividend was \$2.50.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share and an extra of ¼ per cent on the first preferred stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 22.

The Cities Service Company has declared the usual monthly dividends of ½ per cent on the preferred and ½ per cent in cash and ½ per cent in common stock on the common stock, all payable Nov. 1 on stock of record Oct. 15.

The Philadelphia Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 11.

The regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1, was also declared.

The Osborn Cotton Mills Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, its usual rate, and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent, both payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 21.

The Pilgrim Mills Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on its common and preferred stock and 2 per cent extra on each, all payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 22.

CALIFORNIA'S OIL OUTPUT GREATER

Not since October, 1914, has production of crude oil in California reached as high a level as shown by August figures giving daily average of 271,755 barrels, a daily gain of 12,489 barrels over July, according to the Standard Oil Company of California. As shipments for the August period, 289,944 barrels daily, were below normal, the withdrawal from stocks during months averaged daily but 18,189 barrels.

Total crude oil stocks in California as of Aug. 31, 1917, were 35,217,483 barrels, compared with 35,781,323 as of July 31, 1917. Total shipments from fields during August were 8,983,259 barrels. Sixty-eight wells were completed in August, yielding an initial daily flow of 28,247 barrels. Two wells brought in by the Standard of California with a combined production of 15,000 barrels, accounted for a large part of increased August production.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 1.06½, an advance of 1 cent; this is a new high figure on this movement.

LONDON, England—Bar silver touched another new high record on this movement here today at 54d, an upturn of 1½d.

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

GULF STATES STEEL PROFIT

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ENGLISH COTTON PLAN DELAYED

Placing in Operation of Scheme of Control Board for Curtailment of Production Postponed—Opposition Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, Sept. 3—Today the scheme of the Cotton Control Board for the curtailment of production was to have come into operation, but its inception has been postponed until Sept. 10. The official reason for the postponement is that the Oldham holidays which have just concluded, and the three-days' holiday at Bolton, which begins today, make it impossible for the local committees in those places to complete detailed arrangements for the stopping of machinery. Doubtless, there is something in this reason, but it is pretty widely believed that the postponement is also due to the differences and dissatisfaction to which the scheme has given rise.

As was anticipated, the operatives have to stop 40 per cent of the looms on each, with, of course, the right to work more on payment of levies. Thus two engines would have to be kept running, and the standing charges be greater than would be the case if one was shut and all looms in the other kept running. It was not to be expected that the industry could be placed under the unprecedented conditions proposed by the board without much discussion, difficulty and complaint. Of these there have been plenty, and the leaders of the trade and members of the board have much to occupy them during the coming week, if all is to be ready for the launching of the scheme on Monday next.

The well-known Manchester firm of Tootal Broadhurst Lee & Company, have taken the lead among cotton firms in the matter of cotton trade research.

The directors have decided to set aside for research £10,000 a year, for five years. They disclaim any intention of public generosity, and point out that, while some knowledge gained may be of general use, the work undertaken will be primarily in the interest of the company. The chairman, Mr. E. Tootal Broadhurst, states that one result of the war will be a demand for chemists and physicists probably greater than the supply, and the directors, therefore, feel that they must produce some scientific men from their own staff. The scheme, however, has a wider aim than the production of scientists and technologists, and has, as its object, the improvement of the general efficiency of all employees.

The company already has its own laboratories, but the work of the present scientific staff is mainly directed to insuring regular production, and solving day-to-day difficulties. The portion of the new fund set aside for research will be used in the endeavor to obtain fresh knowledge.

As was anticipated, the operatives have not taken at all kindly to the board's proposals. Reluctantly, they withdrew their demands for advances of wages which they were on the point of negotiating with the employers, but the effect has only been to increase the resentment, at the prospect of greatly decreased earnings. The proposal of the board is that firms shall pay certain levies per loom and per spindle for the privilege of running above a certain percentage of their machinery, and that the money so raised shall go to the support of the operatives who are thrown out of work by the stopping of looms, spindles, etc. How does this work out? Clearly, the more operatives there are thrown idle, the less will be the money raised by levies for their support; for many people out of work means that few firms are running above the 60 per cent limit of machinery, and, therefore, that correspondingly few levies are being paid.

It is this dilemma that is creating a good deal of unrest among the employees, who are expressing great dissatisfaction at the decision of the board that the recompense for unemployment shall be 25s. per week for men, 15s. per week for women, and 12s. per week for boys. These sums might be supplemented by pay from trade union funds, but it is an essential part of the scheme that a heavy drain upon the union funds shall be prevented, and that is a point which the unions may be trusted to watch very closely.

In the great weaving center of Burnley, the weavers have "strongly condemned" the proposed payments by the board, and are demanding that the unemployed shall receive sums equivalent to normal wages.

They also want short time, in preference to the board's scheme, with wages to be made up to the normal by Government assistance, if necessary.

The Nelson and Colne weavers with the Burnley weavers, are calling for a meeting of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, which embraces all the cotton trade unions, to consider ways and means of getting better terms from the Control Board.

It is, however, not only the weavers who are making complaints, the manufacturers also have their grievances.

Spinners of American cotton may not run more than 70 per cent of their spindles—that is, 10 per cent above the 60 per cent limit on all machinery—but manufacturers may run all their looms, providing that the specified levies are paid.

This difference might result in the using of so much yarn that yarn prices could be raised considerably, and the organized manufacturers of Burnley, Nelson and Colne have taken steps to prevent such a situation arising.

The Burnley employers have placed on record their "great dissatisfaction" with the action of the Control Board in having placed no limit on the working of looms, while not more than 70 per cent of spindles on American are to be run.

The members are "strongly recommended" not to run more than 70 per cent of the looms, and those who do must pay 5s. per loom on all looms above 70 per cent to the Burnley Manufacturers Association. Thus, with the 2s. 6d. per loom levy due to the Control Board, firms would have to pay 7s. 6d. per loom, a sum which is sufficient indication of how strong is the feeling of the Burnley manufacturers that the Control Board's scheme must not have the effect of sending up the price of yarn.

The Nelson and District Manufacturers Association, and the Colne and District Colored Goods Manufacturers Association have recommended their members not to run more than 80 per cent of their looms. All who do must pay to the association a levy of 10s. per loom, making, with the Control Board's levy, a sum of 12s. 6d. per loom.

Many joint meetings of employers and employees are being held to evolve some general rules by which the scheme is to be worked. In the spinning section it is agreed that all machines should be fully and efficiently staffed and that the older workers and heads of families should have preference of employment. It is also proposed that in mule rooms, where, after all the running machinery is fully and efficiently staffed, there is still a surplus of labor, a system of working in rotation should be set up. In the weaving section, also, it is proposed that the weavers should be employed in rotation and the discharge of work people be avoided wherever possible.

A point of importance which is being much discussed is the case of firms with two or more sheds and engines. It is understood that, as the scheme stands, a firm with two sheds would

have to stop 40 per cent of the looms on each, with, of course, the right to work more on payment of levies. Thus two engines would have to be kept running, and the standing charges be greater than would be the case if one was shut and all looms in the other kept running. It was not to be expected that the industry could be placed under the unprecedented conditions proposed by the board without much discussion, difficulty and complaint. Of these there have been plenty, and the leaders of the trade and members of the board have much to occupy them during the coming week, if all is to be ready for the launching of the scheme on Monday next.

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**DESERT REGIONS
MADE ACCESSIBLE**WASHINGTON, D. C.—Steps to
make the desert regions of the western part of the United States more accessible by locating their widely separated watering places and erecting hundreds of signposts to give directions and distances to the watering places is an interesting and practical project undertaken by the United States Geological Survey.

The project involves also the work of making accurate maps showing the localities of the watering places, of preparing guides describing them and giving the distances between them, of selecting well sites, and developing watering places in localities where water is most needed and where the geological investigations indicate that underground supplies can be obtained.

It is expected that this work will help to expedite the discovery and development of rich mineral deposits in parts of these regions.

Geologists of the Geological Survey have developed trustworthy methods of locating ground water in arid regions from surface indications and of estimating the depth of water and the approximate reservoirs. These methods will be applied and further developed in connection with the survey of desert watering places.

A number of survey parties are now being organized in Washington and will soon be at work in the most arid parts of Arizona, California and Nevada. Each party will consist of a geologist and one or more assistants and they will be provided with automobiles and camping outfit.

**LEAGUE ORGANIZERS
MEET OBSTRUCTION**

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Farmers who attended the nonpartisan league meeting in Milwaukee believe it will be more difficult to organize and capture Wisconsin than it was North Dakota, because conditions here do not favor the movement to the extent they did there, says the Journal. The farming population in North Dakota is a much greater percentage of the whole than in Wisconsin. It is likely that the Wisconsin movement will endeavor to attract wage earners in the cities to its standard.

"Its purpose is to make the producers a factor in politics, instead of the business element solely," said Beecher Moore, state manager of the league. "Here we plan to enlist the laboring people of the cities, to be represented in the meeting by delegates. We will hold a convention before the primaries next year. In North Dakota 80 per cent of the people are farmers. The working people in the cities cooperated with them."

**GENERAL SAYS WAR
NOT EASILY WON**

MANHATTAN, Kans.—Major-General Leonard Wood, commandant of Camp Funston, in an address to the students at the Kansas State Agricultural College stated that he did not believe that the war would be easily won.

"Many hundreds of thousands of our boys must go across the sea," he said, "and many, many thousands of them will not come back. They are going against a nation whose soldiers are willing to die in heaps—whose soldiers are the best trained men in the world."

"We must finish it on the other side," he declared, "or it will be finished here."

NEW YORK PORT APPRAISER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Adamson of Georgia has been selected by President Wilson to be appraiser of the port of New York. The nomination will be sent to the Senate today.



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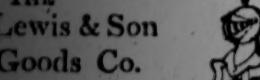
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Girl Who Made Paper Bags

Nearly fifty years ago, a letter was received by the Board of Patents, asking for a patent on a machine for making paper bags. The letter was signed by a girl, writes Marion Hart, in "John Martin's Book."

"Who is this?" questioned the men in Washington. "The machine cannot be worth much. Who ever heard of a girl inventing a machine that was any good?" But, when the machine arrived, it was a surprise. Not only was it nearly perfect in every detail, but the paper bags that it turned out were better than any that these men had seen before. And the girl was awarded the patent she desired.

This girl was Margaret Knight, born and raised in Massachusetts. When she was still a little girl, her dolls would be left scattered over the floor while she ran out of doors to play with her brothers. She could run, play ball, and romp as well as the rest of them. A jackknife gimlet was her favorite toy, and hour after hour she would sit on the floor, surrounded by pieces of wood that the boys had collected for her, making playthings for them.

"Let me coast with you," begged

Margaret, one bright snowy morning. "There isn't room for girls on this sled," replied her brother, trying to tease her.

"All right. You wait," and she ran home. All that day Margaret worked in the woodshed. When asked what she was doing, she would reply, "Just wait and see."

And they saw. For next morning from the woodshed came Margaret, dragging a sled with better runners than the boys' sled possessed. Her brothers stared at her . . .

As she grew older, she tried making more difficult things, first of wood, then of heavier material, until, when she was but a young woman, after a year's hard work upon it, she completed her paper-bag machine.

When the Government actually awarded her a patent, in the year 1871, her friends gasped.

"Aren't you surprised?" they asked her. "Did you think you could do it?" To all of which she replied:

"No, I am not surprised. Ever since I was a little girl, I have worked on machinery and making pieces of material fit together for some purpose. Why shouldn't I make something important and useful?"

Dick Whittington and His Cat

Once upon a time there was a little boy, named Dick Whittington, who lived in a town not far from London. Now this was hundreds of years ago, when the country came very close to the center of London Town. Dick was not a very happy little boy, for he was lonely, and he sometimes did not have quite enough to eat. Always he had heard wonderful tales about the great city, where, people said, the streets were paved with gold, and where nobody was ever hungry. Dick thought he would like to go there, so one day, when a huge wagon drawn by several strong horses, with bells on their heads, came by, headed towards the city, Dick no longer hesitated; he went along. But he was very disappointed, when he reached the city, for there was no gold to be seen on the streets—only much dirt and dust, and many people coming and going all the while, all strange people. He was just as lonely as he had been in his own village, and, when night came, he knew nothing better to do than to sit down on the stone steps of a certain great house and try to go to sleep there.

In the morning, the people who lived in that great house found Dick, took him in, warmed and fed him, and told him that he might do some work in their kitchen. Dick was very glad to have this work to do, but he couldn't be very happy because he had to sleep in such a wretched old garret, where there were too many rats and mice for comfort. One day, when a gentleman gave him a penny, Dick knew exactly what he wished to do with it. At once he went out and bought a cat, which he took up into his garret with him that very night; and the cat soon drove away the rats and mice, so that Dick was far happier.

Now the man who lived in the great house where Dick worked was a rich merchant; he owned many big ships, which he filled with all sorts of valuable things, and sent them off to trade on foreign shores. It was this merchant's custom, when a ship was about to start out, to call together his servants and allow them to send something which they possessed out with the ship, for the captain to sell for them. So all the servants would send something, but Dick had nothing but his cat; the cat was all that he owned in all the world, except his few clothes.

When the merchant saw Dick's unhappiness, because he had nothing to send, he said to him: "Why not send your cat, my lad? Perhaps some one would pay well for him. You say he rid my garret of rats and mice."

So, although Dick felt very sad at parting with his cat, the next day he picked him up his arms, carried him down to the wharf where the great ship was waiting to start away, and placed him in the arms of the captain. Then he was lonely again, and the rats and mice came back to his garret. Once, too, Dick was so unhappy that he ran away from London Town; but he had gone no further than the hills on the outskirts of the city, where he was resting on a stone by the way-side, when he seemed to hear the bells of London calling out to him, and saying:

"Turn again, Whittington!

"Turn again, Whittington!

"Thrice Lord Mayor of London!"

Then, even though he did not know just what the bells meant, Dick did turn around, and went back into London Town again. He was back in the kitchen before the cook had missed him, and after this he did not so much mind her scoldings, nor the rats and mice in the garret, for he was always wondering what the bells could have meant by calling him Lord Mayor of London. Whatever they meant, he thought, he should be patient and brave, and not mind his discomforts nor his loneliness.

After a long while, the great ship came back again into port, and the captain of it told Dick how his cat had been sold to an African chief for a great deal of money. Dick did not need then to clean any more pots or kettles in the kitchen, for a lot of money belonged to him, the money that had been paid to the captain in exchange for the cat.

Dick, however, remembering how he had felt when he had little, did not keep all this money for himself; he shared it with the cook, with the captain and the sailors, even with his master's daughter, and then he had much left for himself. He left the kitchen, went out and bought himself some handsome clothes, and from that time forth he was as fine a young gen-

tleman as there was in London. And so he made his way in the great world, and in due time he was "thrice Lord Mayor of London," even as the bells had predicted. But Dick never forgot to be grateful to his cat, who had so helped him along his way.

Holiday Letters of a Pekingese

Grasslea, Aug. 1, 1917

Dear Countess:

The reason that I am here is because my mistress and I are having what she calls a holiday. That means that she closes up her house and goes away in a train to some other person's house.

It's all very nice, all but the train part. I always get so excited when I see my basket. Do you? And, when my mistress gets out certain traveling bags, I sniff them all over. This time I did not wait to be put into my basket. I just jumped in and curled myself up, but I had to get out again to keep my eye on my mistress. You never can tell what even the best of humans will do.

When the taxi came, my mistress let me stay outside the basket until we got to the railway station. Then she shut me up and the next thing I knew I was in a baggage car and a big man was saying, "Oh, yes, I remember that little yell!" Then he led me up behind some trunks. My mistress patted me, put a saucer of water beside me and departed. I barked after her that I wanted to go, too, but she paid no attention.

A long time afterward, she came in and brought me some chicken—that's my favorite food—and after that I went to sleep and dreamed that I was playing with you. Suddenly the car gave an awful jolt; some one shouted, "Back Bay," and my mistress took off the train. I saw a chauffeur I know; his name is Carl, and he is nice. So I looked around for his automobile and, as soon as I picked it out from a lot of others, I hopped in. Some one squeezed me tight and I was very happy.

Soon we were at Grasslea, by the ocean, and I barked for joy. The softest, thickest grass you ever saw grows there. I never tire of running over it. My aunts squeezed me awful hard and my uncle said, "Hello Champ!" He pretends he doesn't like me much, but he and I understand each other. To tell you the truth, Countess, I sometimes get awfully bored with the women—nothing personal, you know, my dear.

I'm too sleepy now to write another word. I'll tell you what happens in my next letter. Write to me about Westchester. CHAMP.

Grasslea, August 15.

Dear Countess:

You know that uncle I told you about that's sort of a pal of mine, though he doesn't want it known—well, he played a trick on me today. He and some other humans had on what they call their bathing togs and were going down to the swimming pool. I sometimes go down and watch them splashing about in the water.

He shouted, "Hello Champ," and I ran to him. Then he picked me up, and, the first thing I knew, he was swimming with me away out into the middle of the pool. Then, what do you think he did? Threw me into the water and I give you my word, as a Pekingese aristocrat, I had never had a swimming lesson in my life, and there wasn't a life preserver or a pair of wings in sight, so I just had to paddle for it. You ought to have seen me run for the grass, when I got ashore. I rolled and rubbed until you would never have known that I had been in the salt water.

You know that you can't drink the ocean water? I can't see the use of ocean so much, when it's not good to drink. I tried it the first day I was here, but I am willing to sign a pledge never to do it again. Funny thing—the water in the house is all right. I wonder if Uncle James put something in that ocean water—it would be just like him.

A paw shake to you. CHAMP.

Grasslea, August 20.

Dear Countess:

Glad to get your letter. You're not the only one that can get up excited. Yesterday I went out for a pleasant walk through the flower gardens, and a little exercise on the grass, before dinner. Suddenly I felt well, the way you do when it is almost dinner time, and, then, there was a delicious

A bird was flying across the ocean. On and on it flew, until it perceived the ocean breakers rolling in upon a golden shore. As it approached, it be-

held great rocks rising up, forming a gateway to the land, and the bird flew through them, to find itself in a beautiful bay, dotted with islands, with

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

inlets running up into the hills. Islands and hills alike were golden, for there were no trees or grass, only the drifting sand. But, when the bird alighted, it found the sand was dotted with clusters of brilliant yellow poppies.

"Well, well," said the Bird. "This is the strangest country I have seen on all my travels. Have you no company at all?"

"We have the sun all the year round," said the Poppies sturdily.

"Who could want a better companion than the sun? We are his children and the fishes say we are uncommonly like him. I know we all try to shine as brightly."

Now the Bird looked at the Poppies more closely. It saw they actually were shining, as if their petals had been made of burnished metal.

"Honorable and respected flowers," said the Bird. "I mean no slight by my ill-considered words. Rather did I regret to see such loveliness as yours set apart from the world which would honor it. In the land which I come from poppies are valued beyond all other flowers, although, I must admit, the poppies I know are different in color and size. Yet you are obviously the same family. Hence my sadness at seeing such distinguished blossoms in exile."

The Bird sat on a rock and preened its feathers carefully; its voice was calm and refined, very different from the squawling seagulls. The Golden Poppies looked at each other and swayed on their slender stems in silence for awhile. They had never thought about their beauty before, for they had spent all their time looking up at the sun.

"I perceive your seedpods are a different shape from those I know," said the Bird, turning its bright eye sharply on the long trumpet-shaped seed vessels that adorned the stems. "The seedpods of some of the poppies are fat with richness, while yours are unfortunately slender."

"They grow like that, because they are so busy trying to reach to the sun," laughed the Poppies. "They thrust up and up until the time comes for the sun. That's the great moment of a Poppies life. One, two, three, and its heart bursts and all the seeds go flying across the sand; and next year there are more and more of us to look at the sun."

With this, the Bird flew away; but, though the Bird remembered the Golden Poppies, they returned to their thoughts of the sun, and paid little attention to his remarks about the poppies whose seed was worth real gold. But one day, years after, a heavy fog drifted in from the ocean, and with it came the Bird. As the fog rolled away, and the Bird beheld the sun and the poppies, it remembered them and they made haste to welcome it warmly. But what a changed scene the Bird looked on! Where nothing but sand had been, stood groves of glorious trees. Thousands of fruit trees clothed the hills and a great city had sprung up round the bay. The poppies remained exactly the same, however, clinging to the sand and running hither and thither amongst the trees and orchards and houses, as wild and free as ever.

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The Golden Shore

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Work and Play in Early Springfield

It was in mid-May of the year 1636 that the settlers of Springfield left Roxbury to find themselves a home in the valley of the Connecticut. There were not many, perhaps 20, perhaps 40, who came at first, writes Charles H. Barrows in "The History of Springfield, Massachusetts, for the Young." How many children there were we do not know; but there were at least two. Their names were John and Mary Pynchon. John and Mary were both under 12 years old, but

THE HOME FORUM

A Song of Late September

In this irised net I keep
All the moth-winged winds of sleep.
In this basket woven of willow
I have silk-weed for your pillow.
In this pouch of plaited reeds
Stars I bear for silver beads.
Choose my pippins for your money,
Reddening pears as sweet as honey,
Golden grapes and apricots,
Herbs from well-grown garden plots,
Balm, balm, and savory,
All sweet-smelling things there be,
Fruits a-many and flowers a few,—
Fluffy dalias drooped in dew,
Wood-grown asters faint as smoke,
Flames of maple, frond of oak.

In this box of foreign woods
I have delicate woven goods,
Orbent lace like mist,
Amber vials and amethyst,
Ivory pins like hardened milk,
Cloaks of silver-shining silk
Wrought with strange embroideries
Of peacock plumes and rose berries.

Buy a king's crown lost of old
Dark with sardius sunk in gold,
Buy my gloves of spiders spun,
Cool as water, warm as sun;
Buy my shoon of yellow leathers
Lined with fur and owl feathers;
Buy a chain of emerald stones,
Or scarlet diamonds and cedar cones.
All sweet delicate things there be
Honest folk may buy of me.

Ere the earliest thrush has flown,
In my eyes the dawns are shown.
On my lips the summer lingers,
Rain has jeweled all my fingers,
In my hand the cricket sings,
And the moon's my golden ring.

—Marjorie L. C. Pickthall.

Washington Irving's Aim

If I can now and then penetrate
the gathering film of misanthropy,
prompt a benevolent view of human
nature, and make my reader more in
good humor with his fellow beings
and with himself, surely I shall not
then have written in vain. This is
the temper of a true citizen of a
metropolis—a place where races meet
and mingle on easy terms; slowly and
often blindly, but none the less surely,
through mutual comprehension and
the tolerance that comes from it, defin-
ing in terms of experience the
unity of the races and the brotherhood
of man.—Washington Irving.

Rembrandt

Some people like to consider Rem-
brandt as an artist by himself, a
painter rather than a draftsman,
and a visionary genius rather than a
painter. In my opinion, on the
contrary, one scarcely announces a para-
dox in saying that the great Dutch-



Palms in California

Californian architects have certainly
been wise in retaining a certain air
of Spain in much of their modern
building; for although the landscape
is often more mellow and less wild

than that of the European peninsula,
it has also much of the same char-
acter, especially where one approaches
the more rocky hills. Both countries,
too, have welcomed extraneous
growths—palms especially—which give
an exotic air to the cities. Some
varieties attain a great age and be-
come picturesque and almost architec-
tural in themselves, helping at any rate
to emphasize the austere lines of
mountain crest and plain, and com-
posing quaintly, as in the drawing, with
the long round-arched walks that are
so typical of most buildings in sunny
countries, and of Spanish buildings
particularly.

It is surprising how many people go
about with the thought of California
as a luxuriant and opulent stretch of
country rather damper than the
Riviera. It is even more wonderful
to see how the State can have so
many hundreds of square miles of fruit
orchard and yet retain almost un-
spoiled that sparseness of leafage in
proportion to the ground covered that
alone admits of those exquisite effects
of blue and pale purple, with discreet
orange and all manner of golden hues
which at once become vulgar in the
midst of green.

This fine quality of landscape no
doubt accounts to a large extent for
the invariable color-sense of California
painters, McComas, Plazzoni, any
of them taken at random, stand first
of all for a power of color not neces-
sarily intense, but always fine and
strong, given invariably to those peo-
ples living between the mountains and
the sea.

In the Orchard

The sunlight fades and flickers
And swoons in the flowering grass,
Where, dappled with sun and shadow,
The slow sheep wandering pass.

The wind comes up from the marshes,
A soft wind sunny and low;
It kisses the rosy apples,
And tosses them to and fro.

It rustles the dim green leafage
That flutters against the blue,
Fresh as the breath of autumn
It murmurs the orchard through.

The low trees, dun and silver,
Lean over the shepherd lad,
Who pipes in the mellow sunshine,
An old air, simple and sad.

So sad, so sweet in the sunshine
It quavers, that foolish tune,
It fills with a nameless trouble
The tremulous autumn noon.

—Rosamond Marriott Watson.

His Potatoes

I have been digging my potatoes,
If anybody cares to know it. . . .
Digging potatoes is a pleasant, sooth-
ing occupation, but not poetical. It
is good for the mind, unless they are
too small, when it begets a want of
gratitude to the bountiful earth. What
small potatoes we all are, com-
pared with what we might be! We
don't plow deep enough, any of us,
for one thing. I shall put in the plow
next year, and give the tubers room
enough. I think they felt the lack of
it this year: many of them seemed
ashamed to come out so small. There
is great pleasure in turning out the
brown-jacketed fellows into the sun-
shine of a royal September day, and
seeing them glisten as they lie thickly
on the warm soil.—Charles Dudley
Warner.

How still the Quiet Fields
How still the quiet fields this autumn
day.

The piled-up sheaves no more re-
tain their gold,
And plowmen drive their horses o'er
the moid.

While up into the hills and far away
The white road winds to where the
sun's last ray

Mantles the heavens in a scarlet
fold
Of glorious color, of radiance un-
told.

And then the twilight turns the red
to gray.

—Arthur S. Bourinot.

A COMMUNITY is generally supposed
to consist of material things,
of houses and lands and human
inhabitants; but a moment's reflection
will show us that a city, village, or
hamlet is purely mental and that all
of the so-called material elements that
seem to enter into the sum total of its
existence are but the outward mani-
festation of the mental state of the
community. Everything, it is plain to
see, that is done or even left undone,
must be produced by thought, hence
the business, the right activity or the
wrong lethargy of a community, lies
in the mental state of its inhabitants.

Now, the life of a community, as
everybody knows, is manifested by its
progress and in a general way cities,
villages, and towns the world over
seem to desire progress. Evidently,
then, the question, What is progress?
is a most important one to every com-
munity as well as to every individual.
To this question Mrs. Eddy has given a
most important answer. "Progress",
she says on page 256 of Science and
Health, "takes off human shackles.
The finite must yield to the infinite."
But the progress that is usually de-
sired by the human race is to obtain
more wealth and more ease. These,
as the world's experience shows, tend
rather to increase than to diminish
human shackles.

Often the desire for progress ex-
presses itself in a longing for what

is called an education. And, as Mrs.
Eddy points out, on page 195 of Sci-
ence and Health: "Academics of the
right sort are requisite. Observation,
invention, study, and original thought
are expansive and should promote the
growth of mortal mind out of itself,
out of all that is mortal." But
while the desire for learning is com-
mendable, it is wise to analyze this
longing, for we shall find that an edu-
cation such as the world giveth is,
after all, hardly more than a classifi-
cation of physical sense evidence and
is, therefore, only worth as much as
physical sense evidence is worth and
not an iota more. Because a fountain
cannot rise higher than its source nor
a material education be of more value
than the evidence of the physical
senses upon which it is based, we have
the sad spectacle of splendidly educated
communities suffering from what
may be called intellectual dry-rot, a
condition such as Paul found in an-
cient Athens. Here the maze of de-
ductions based upon matter were
actually disintegrating the vitality
and good sense of the people who
were engaged in endless disputations
but who never arrived at true con-
clusions. The reason for their diffi-
culty, which is the same the world
over, is not hard to find. They were
deceived by the same old serpent, the
same old carnal or human mind, which

declares matter alone to be real and
itself—brain or mind in matter—to be
alone worthy of cultivation. Now this
mortal mind is nothing else, as Paul
so clearly indicates, than enmity to
God, good. Can any good, therefore,
come from the cultivation of that
which in its very essence is wholly
bad, is wholly an enemy of God, good?
Paul says distinctly that this carnal
mind must be put off, not refined as
some people imagine. It must be re-
placed in consciousness by the only
Mind there is, namely, the divine
Mind. Casting out, then, the false be-
liefs that call themselves a mortal
mind must be the alpha and omega
of a true education. This alone will
remove human shackles. But such an
education must evidently rest upon
something else than physical sense
evidence; it is not plain that it can
rest only upon God, Spirit, or infinite
Mind? If this fact is once
grasped, that the education that leads
us deeper and deeper into the various
quagmires of material reasoning is
not education but limitation, the rea-
son for the unprogressive state of the
world, even though there be wealth,
material knowledge, and ease aplenty,
will be apparent.

It is easy to see, therefore, that edu-
cation of the right sort is not only
not to be condemned but highly rec-
ommended since true education leads

Tourguéneff and Flaubert

"Goncourt, Zola, Maupassant, all
were witness to the close friendship
which bound Tourguéneff to Flau-
bert," we read in "Tourguéneff and
his French Circle," edited by E. Hal-
perine-Kaminsky, and translated by
Ethel M. Arnold, "but it is in the cor-
respondence of the latter with his
friends, and specially with George
Sand, that one finds, at every step,
traces of this mutual affection.

"I spent a pleasant day yesterday
with Tourguéneff, and I read him the
one hundred and fifteen pages of
"Saint Antoine" which are written.
After that I read him nearly half of
"Dernières Chansons." What an audi-
ence! and what a critic! He dazzled
me with the depth and accuracy of
his judgment. If only all the people
who meddle with literary criticism
could have heard him, what a lesson
it would have been! Nothing escapes him.
At the end of a poem of a hundred
lines he remembers a single weak
adjective. On the subject of "St.
Antoine" he gave me two or three ex-
quisite pieces of advice as to de-
tail."

Writing of the Flaubert dinners,
Guy de Maupassant says: "Though a

still greater man than Flaubert, the
Russian novelist loved the French,
Poushkin, or Swinburne."

Writing to Flaubert, Tourguéneff
says: "Your letter was very great
pleasure to me, because it took up the
thread of our intercourse again, and
because it showed me that my book
pleased you. There is no longer any
artist at the present time who is
not also a critic. The artist is very
strong in you and you know how
much I admire and love him, but I
have also a high opinion of the critic,
and his approval makes me very
happy. I know well that your friend-
ship for me counts for something in
it, but I feel that a master has stood
before my canvas, looked at it, and
nodded his head with satisfied air.

"Well, I say again, that pleases me.
I was very sorry not to see you in
Paris. I only stayed there three days,
and I am still more sorry that you
did not come to Baden this year. You
were harnessed to your novel—that's
right. I am awaiting it with the
greatest impatience. But couldn't you
give yourself a few days' rest, where-
by your friends here might profit?

"Tourguéneff would often come
laden with foreign books, and would
translate fluently poems by Goethe,
Poushkin, or Swinburne."

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give yourself a few days' rest, where-
by your friends here might profit?

"Since the first time I saw you (in
a kind of hostelry on the other side of
the Seine) I have been conscious of
a great drawing toward you. There
are few men, especially few French-
men, with whom I feel so quietly at
my ease, and so alive at the same time.
I feel as if I could talk to you for
whole weeks together; moreover, we
are moles burrowing in the same di-
rection."

In West Kerry

"I was on my way to a village many
miles beyond Dingle," John M. Sygne
relates in his book, "In Wicklow, West
Kerry and Connemara." He proceeded
from Tralee to Dingle by light rail-
way, from where "an old blue side-
car" was to complete the journey.

"Just as the twilight was beginning
to deepen we reached the top of the
ridge and came out through a gap into
sight of Smerwick Harbor, a wild bay
with magnificent headlands beyond it,
and a long stretch of the Atlantic. We
drove on towards the west, sometimes
very quickly, where the slope was
gradual, and then slowly again when
the road seemed to fall away under
us, like the wall of a house. As the
night fell the sea became like a piece
of white silver on our right; and the
mountains got black on our left, and
heavy night smells began to come
up out of the bogs. Once or twice I
noticed a blue cloud over the edge of
the road, and then I saw that we were
nearly against the gables of a little
village where the houses were so
closely packed together that we could
not see from one to the other. It was now
dark, and the boy got cautious in
his driving, pulling the car almost into
the ditch once or twice to avoid an
enormous cavity where the middle of
the road had settled down into the
bogs. Once or twice I noticed a blue
cloud over the sea look like white
butterflies, and the clouds like
flies behind them. One wonders in
these places why anyone is left in
Kerry. Locking down the drop of five or
six hundred feet, the height is so great
that the gannets flying close over the sea
look like white butterflies, and the clouds
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Mystery of Coal

It would be folly to undertake to conceal the fact that the coal situation in the United States today is little, if any, more satisfactory than before the Government undertook to deal with it. So far as the average consumer is concerned, it is apparently less satisfactory, for, with the approach of winter, he is forced into the acceptance of conditions which the Federal authority promised to correct, but thus far has not corrected. Regardless of the fixed price at the mines, regardless of the Sherman law, forbidding combinations in restraint of trade, the consumer seems to be utterly at the mercy of mine operators' and coal dealers' associations. This is an assertion that may be put to the test by anybody, in a small or a large way. Let an inquiry go out from the center of almost any community, or district, regarding the price of a ton of coal, delivered, and, whether responses come from a dozen or from a score of handlers of this essential public commodity, they will be practically uniform. The responses, like the rates, are evidently association made, and both indicate the existence, despite the fact that the Sherman law remains a statute, and despite the enactment of the Food and Fuel Control Bill, of a certain sort of commercial combination.

While the Food Control Bill was pending, and when the fire of criticism was directed from all quarters against the mine operators, some of the latter gave out for publication the scale of prices which they were charging for coal at the mine, and asked if these prices were not reasonable. It had to be generally admitted that they were. Compared with the prices asked by the retailers, they were marvelously so. On the strength of the operators' announcement, a group of people in a Middle Western State organized a pool for the purchase of a trainload of coal at the mine, sent in their order, accompanied by certified checks, to one of the big mining concerns, guaranteed freight charges, took, in fact, every precaution to insure the prompt delivery of the fuel, and was informed by the mining concern that it could sell coal only "through the usual channels." Selling coal "through the usual channels," meant, of course, selling it with regard to the profits of the coal-carrying railroads, the profits of the jobber, the wholesaler, the broker, the retailer; with regard, in short, to the profits of the usual string of middlemen, too often parasites on legitimate trade.

This occurred while the Food Control Bill was pending. Information has now been received, at first hand, from the director of the Georgia Bureau of Markets, Lem B. Jackson, going to show that neither the enactment of the price-fixing law, the President's price-fixing proclamation, nor the statement of Mr. Hoover appertaining thereto, has affected the basic conditions in the least. The evidence gathered by Mr. Jackson includes data to the effect that an Atlanta coal buyer applied to the agents of coal mines that furnish the South with its coal supply, for several thousand tons of coal at the price set by the President. He asked for either the number of tons he required, or any fraction thereof at the President's price. "The mine agents laughed at him," testifies the informant in the case. "We have no coal to sell," they told the would-be purchaser. "Our books are filled with standing orders, and we can contract to furnish no more coal at any price." To this, which must sound almost humorously familiar to people in the Eastern, New England, Western, and Northwestern States, Mr. Jackson adds: "There could have been no motive for the refusal of his particular order other than that of standing orders ascribed by the coal miners' agents. The dealer was a reputable man, and was armed with a certified check to cover the total amount of his intended order. He was anxious to obtain coal at the least possible price in order to undersell an alleged ring of Atlanta dealers, who have, it is said, a tacit price agreement." Assuming knowledge of his purpose by the alleged ring, it is not necessary to look further for the cause of his shutting out.

The mystery in the coal trade does not lie so much in the peculiar method of conducting the business, as in the fact that this method, which calls for quick reproof when identified with other lines of trade, seems entirely to escape the attention of the Department of Justice. The "tacit price agreement," referred to by the director of the Georgia Bureau of Markets, has apparently become a fixture no less established than notorious in the coal trade, from the mine to the yard. That prices are fixed, definitely and inflexibly, aside from the Government, is a fact that may be determined by any attaché of the United States Attorney-General's office who takes the trouble to use the telephone.

The people of the United States have been confident in the belief that the enactment of the Food Control Bill, with its commodity price-fixing provisions, would put a stop to the uncomfortable practices in many branches of trade. This newspaper long ago declared that the test of the intent and ability of the Federal authority to establish its mastery over the situation would be found in the administration of the coal provision of the act. Dr. Garfield, the Coal Administrator, now promises that something definite along this line will be done by October 1. This will be late, but better late than never, if what is done then is in accordance with the hope and purpose of the people that the coal monopoly shall be brought to give true and reasonable public service.

What a Soviet Member Thinks

In view of existing conditions in Russia, the opinions on the Russian situation recently expressed by Mr. Goldenburg, a member of the Soviet, in an address to the French Socialist parliamentary group, are full of reassurance. Mr. Goldenburg is a Socialist and an earnest and devoted supporter of the Revolution, whilst, as is clear from his statements, he knows Russia and the Russian thoroughly.

He is hopeful, not to say optimistic, and he bases his optimism on a firm conviction that the foundations of the Russian Revolution are laid too deeply and too firmly to be seriously disturbed by the ebb and flow of party passion, resulting from a newly found and unaccustomed liberty. "Risings may still occur," he said, in effect, in Paris, "but we are sure now of being on the right track."

Mr. Goldenburg dealt quite plainly with the matter, and the accounts he gave of what Russia had to face, in the early days of the Revolution, and did face successfully, must do much to reinforce the conviction, always held by those who know the country, that the Revolution will establish itself. Tzarism, he said, had left them a ruined heritage. A stupid policy had given enormous profits to owners, whilst the workers were unable to obtain the necessary increases in their wages. It was natural, in such a deplorable state of things, that the mass of the workpeople should have formed, rather exaggerated hopes. They did, in fact, for a time, run wild. They made extravagant demands, and, in some cases, demanded the impossible in wages. In one region, many of the factories were seized by the workers, and bankruptcy followed. In others, regiments of workmen marched the streets, carrying banners bearing the inscription: "Understand, Capital, That the Machine Guns Are Going to Make an End of You." When to this is added the fact that the whole country, as Mr. Goldenburg put it, was "inundated with German spies," who, with astonishing cunning, used many of the extremists to work for the return of the autocratic régime, the fact that the Revolution was not overthrown long ago affords, in itself, a strong assurance that it cannot be overthrown at all.

Indeed, one of the most remarkable, as well as one of the most hopeful, features about the present situation in Russia is the rapidity with which the Russian revolutionary "works through" his different experiments. The long-drawn-out periods, stretching over weeks and months, periods of enthusiasm, disillusion, and abandonment, which characterized the French Revolution of a hundred and thirty years ago, are entirely absent. A few days, or a few weeks, at the most, are sufficient to show the Russian that he is on the wrong road, and then there is a quick return to a more tried path. Such teachability is sure, in the end, of achievement.

Food Economy in Canada

The efforts that are being made by the Resources Committee in Ontario to bring home to the people of the Province not only the necessity for economy in the matter of food consumption, but how such economy may be achieved, and what can be effected by it, are as welcome as they are thorough. The committee has apparently realized to the full that the only way to achieve national economy is by achieving individual economy, and by making sure that each one shall recognize that his own effort, far from being negligible, is of very first importance, not only because of the amount actually saved by it, but because of the help which his example affords toward the attainment of the national aim.

The food-service pledge which has been issued deals with statistics, but it deals with them in such a way as to clarify the situation and not, as often is the case, to render it unintelligible in a maze of figures. Great Britain, France, and other European allies, together with their men at the front, will require 971,000,000 bushels of wheat. Great Britain and the allied nations can provide 349,000,000 bushels, leaving 577,000,000 bushels to be supplied by import. The normal consumption of Canada and the United States, the only countries whose supplies are readily available in the present food crisis, would permit the export, this year, of not more than 207,000,000 bushels, according to the latest crop reports. The deficit thus left must be made good by economy. At a first glance the task seems a formidable one, but the statistics recently published as to what the smallest individual economies may accomplish, if faithfully and universally adhered to, show that, if these economies are practiced, the allied position as regards food is an assurance of that "enough" which is ever "as good as a feast."

Every Canadian, however, must regard it as an individual duty to practice economy in his own home and in his own affairs. The Resources Committee, therefore, took a sound position when it addressed, as it did recently, personal letters to every reeve, mayor, and school teacher in the provinces asking their assistance, that of the reeves and mayors by calling public meetings where the food-conservation question may be discussed, and of the school teachers by explaining the matter to the children. Such economies as those advocated should not, of course, be confined to the question of breadstuffs. There is need for the same just and intelligent economy in regard to all the staple foodstuffs, and, in fact, in all directions there is a call for a recognition of the fact that what is not needed is "dear at any price," which is, consequently, an extravagance.

Need of Cooperation

THE misfortunes of the countries at war will be turned into a permanent blessing to the whole world if the lesson of cooperation shall be faithfully learned. The European nations already have begun to realize the significance and importance of cooperative activity between the governments and business interests, and between capital and labor. To a certain extent it has been necessary to use the force of law to bring about the necessary coordination, but its effectiveness is nevertheless impressive. War's necessities required such action, and no further argument was needed to put it into effect. It is something new for the people of the United States to be told that "we must all speak, act and serve together"; but President Wilson never uttered a sentence more laden with truth than when he thus urged the hearty cooperation of all citizens in the fight upon which the United States has entered for liberty and democracy.

One of the most difficult conditions with which the United States found itself confronted at the beginning of its war activities was that the industrial plants of the country, including all branches of manufacturing, were

employed at high speed in making goods for domestic uses and munitions for the Allies. It was all most profitable business, and immense fortunes were made thereby during the last two and three-quarters years. Now the Government has come forward with its enormous orders for munitions and supplies. Private requirements have to be sidetracked. There will not be the big profits in Government business that were formerly enjoyed. Besides, it will be necessary to levy heavy taxes upon all corporations to meet the expenses of war. There will be some expansion of plants to take care of the increased business, but naturally these extensions will not be large, for the reason that labor is scarce, and will be still scarcer with the increasing demands for men for military purposes.

There is nothing discouraging in this situation, if the right view is taken of it, and if every one determines to "do his bit," to the best of his ability, to help the United States and its allies to win the war against Germany. The corporations and their shareholders will have to be satisfied with smaller profits during the period of the war. It is doubtful, however, if dividends will be much reduced, for the reason that they have never approached in size the enormous profits that have been made. In order to provide for the Government's needs, without causing too much disturbance in ordinary business lines, it will be necessary to produce more with the machinery and equipment now in hand. This applies alike to manufacturing, transportation, and all commercial activities. It may not seem possible for those corporations whose officials have announced that they are already operating at "full capacity," but, with proper cooperation between employer and employee, far greater things may be accomplished than present relations between capital and labor would allow. The wageworker can do his share in "speeding up." It has been estimated, by a well-known economist, that the average man is only about 60 per cent efficient. If this average man wishes to contribute something toward helping to win the war, he can see that the remaining 40 per cent of effort is put forth in his work. It is true that it is his employer who directly benefits, but it is also to be remembered that the more his employer makes, the more the latter is required to pay in taxes, and the better able is he to keep up the standard of wages, which is now the highest in history. This is actual, practical cooperation.

It is necessary for the United States to maintain its foreign, as well as domestic, trade during the war, in order to sustain its business activity, and be prepared to maintain its forces in the Army and Navy. England early saw the necessity of this, and notwithstanding the tremendous exactions of war, has succeeded in maintaining her foreign trade, and many lines of domestic business have been largely accelerated. Great demands have been made upon England's business interests, but they have been well met through the cooperative methods employed. The people of the United States may learn many valuable lessons from their allies across the seas, in respect to economy and efficiency, and these may be successfully employed long after the war is over.

"The Four Cohans"

It is not unusual for whole families to "take to the stage," nor is it unusual for several generations of the same family to cling to it, and to win popularity and distinction on it. Everybody at all informed on the subject will recall, as examples, the Kembles, the Keans, the Booths, and the Davports, but for present purposes the family of Vokes will serve as a more suitable illustration. The Vokes Family, so-called, consisted of Frederick, and his sisters, Jessie, Victoria, Rosina, and an actor whose real name was Fawdon, but who was adopted by the family, as it were, and became known as Fawdon Vokes. From childhood all had a taste for the stage, and were fond of studying and working together. They were made proficient in elocution in Plymouth, England, where they were reared, but instead of following comedy, as they had intended, they took up pantomime, then, as always, popular in England, and soon became successful. They made their debut in London, at the Lyceum Theatre, on December 26, 1868, in "Humpty Dumpty." When they crossed the Atlantic, where pantomime had not taken root, they produced the most successful of their musical burlesques, "The Belles of the Kitchen," partly a travesty upon "Il Trovatore," in which they improvised a tower scene by using the kitchen table and clotheshorse. Mention of them is apropos, in connection with the Four Cohans, not only because of family relationship, but because the Cohans, like the Vokes, were their own playwrights, composers, stage directors, and, to a considerable degree while together, their own producers.

They spelled their name Cohan, rather than Cohen, and, accordingly, were Irish by extraction, although the father of the family, as well as the mother, was a native American. One caught the difference between Cohan and Cohen when the former was pronounced Co-han, with the accent strongly on the last syllable. The head of the house, Jerry Cohan, when a mere lad, left his home, in Providence, R. I., one day during the Civil War, and was next heard of as a drummer with a Northern regiment in the South. Returning, in 1865, he served an apprenticeship in the harness trade, tired of it, began to sing and dance in such a manner as to arouse the admiration of his intimates, went on the stage, "did sketches," married Helen Costigan, and, in course of time, had a grown-up daughter, Josephine, and a grown-up son, George, in addition to a talented wife, qualified to assist him in producing sketches of his own composition.

For many years there was neither team nor group, on the American vaudeville stage, more popular than the Four Cohans. They were a show in themselves. They were original in the best sense of that much-abused term. A veteran manager, speaking of the family, recently said that the Cohans were entitled to rare distinction in their profession, because they were not only excellent actors and actresses, each doing his or her part to perfection, but because they wrote every line they spoke or sang, invented their dances, composed their music, arranged their acts,

thought out their own sketches, and staged and managed their productions. Moreover, the fun they made was never of a vulgar or offensive character.

For many years the Four Cohans entertained and delighted audiences up and down and across the United States. Then one member of the constellation shot off into space as a star on his own account, and became the inventor, composer, and producer of more ridiculous plots and more impossible situations than any other playwright of his time. This was the son, George, whose work, after filling regular theaters for the last ten years, is now filling the motion-picture houses, and who has written "Over There," one of the most catchy of the war-marching songs composed on the American side thus far, although its general acceptance is still in doubt. Through marriage, the Cohans became connected with another theatrical family, the Nibols; but of the quartet, only two, mother and son, now remain.

It is a fact that may interest some of the thousands who have a kindly and pleasant remembrance of the talented group, when, as a whole, it was at its best, that, while the son made his first appearance in a play written by the father, the father made his last appearance in a play written by the son.

Notes and Comments

THE well-known German method of offensive-defensive in diplomacy is no new thing. Was it not Bismarck who, in the October of 1870, when the Franco-Prussian War was at its height, confided to the redoubtable Busch "a lovely idea in connection with the conclusion of peace"? It was, in his own words, "to appoint an international court for the trial of those who instigated the war—newspapers, writers, deputies, senators, and ministers, each of the Great Powers appointing an equal number of judges." Coming from the editor of the "Ems telegram," and the founder of the "reptile press," the proposal has a piquancy all its own.

WORD comes from the vicinity of Dutchess and Sullivan counties, in the State of New York, that great quantities of apples, peaches, and grapes are going to waste there because the farmers are unable to find a market for these products. The producers claim that middlemen offer not more than \$1.50 a barrel for apples, although in the City of New York, it is asserted, apples sell for from \$6 to \$10 a barrel. It seems a little difficult to enforce any law aimed at compelling dealers to handle surplus products. Minimum supplies and maximum profits seems to be the modern motto of tradespeople in all parts of the United States.

THE John Leech centenary has brought up a good many stories of the friendship which existed between Leech and Dean Hole. Hole often inspired Leech with sketches, and it was always amazing to Hole how humble a spirit the great caricaturist would show in accepting his suggestions. "Sometimes," says Hole in his "Memories," "he would ask, with the meekest diffidence, if he were told an anecdote worthy of illustration, 'May I use that?' as though you were conferring a priceless obligation, instead of receiving a privilege in playing jackal to such a lion."

IT WAS Hole who inspired the sketch which related how "the coachman, unaccustomed to act as waiter, watched with agony of mind the jelly which he bore, swaying to and fro, and set it down on the table, with a gentle remonstrance of 'Who-o, who-o, who-o,' as though it were some restive horse." Leech had one failure in his representations of current events; it occurred during an Irish tour. While in Cork Harbor he met with a most offensive smell, and, thinking it "quite strong enough to sketch," he pulled out his book to get it down, but failed, though perfect success had attended his record of a sneeze made previously.

NOVEMBER

WHEN winds are clean and hills are cold,
And there's no dust upon the sky,
Each tip and stem pricks straight and thin,
No bird flies high;
Each rock and tree is sharp and clear,
And far-off things seem standing near;
No sound, no motion low or high,
Save the wide winds that flow from out the long blue
reaches of the sky.

Winter it is, but still no snow;
Cold it is, but, Oh! so bright.
All the world seems strong and good,
The heart so light!
There is no scent of sappy things,
Yet the sun glints and the blood sings.
Nothing to crawl, nothing to fly,
Save the strong winds that sweep and wash the sharp blue
sapphire of the sky.

COMPLAINT is widespread, in the United States, over a shortage in two-dollar bills. It is hard to account for this—for the complaint as well as for the shortage. The two-dollar bill is one of the greatest of time consumers in the currency line, and it is the aim of many people who have it thrust upon them to break, not to hold it. Two one-dollar bills are far more convenient than one two-dollar one.

THE chorus of consumers clamoring for a status quo ante in the prices of commodities grows more numerous every day, as the individual crescendo increases, but soloists for the rule of status quo ante applied to pay envelopes are by no means audible.

WHEN speakers, at a recent meeting in Boston at which ways and means of expediting the shipment of coal were being discussed, said that drunkenness was the greatest single factor in delaying prompt deliveries, Raymond B. Stevens, vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, interrupted the discussion with the question, "Why not try national prohibition?" Well?